The Massillon Independent.

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Massillon Independent.

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C. E. TAYLOR, - - - Proprietor.

O. W. THOMAS, - - - Editor.

Office 2d. floor, Room No. 8, Opera Block.

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Business Directory.

ATTORNEYS.

R. W. McCAUGHEY, Attorney at Law, office over Diehlenn's Arcade Store, Erie street, Massillon, Ohio.

COLE & REINOEHL, Attorneys at Law and Notaries Public, office over Marks Bros. store Erie street, Massillon, Ohio.

WILLISON & GARRETT, Attorneys-at-Law. Rooms Nos. 11 and 11½ Oneta Block.

R. H. FOLGER, Attorney at Law, Sibila's block Erie street, Massillon, O. Will attend to all business intrusted to his care in the Federal Courts, Northern District of Ohio and Stark and adjoining counties.

WILLIAM McMILLAN, Attorney at Law, in H. Beatty's block, in the rooms formerly occupied by R. H. Folger.

R. A. PINN, Attorney at Law and Notary Public. Office in Bammerlin's Block, Erie street.

ISAAC ULMAN, Attorney at Law, Massillon, Ohio. Office No. 16, East Main street, up stairs. Business intrusted to his care in this and adjoining counties and in the U. S. Courts will receive prompt attention.

BANKS.

UNION NATIONAL BANK, Massillon, Ohio. J. E. McLain, President, J. H. Hunt, Cashier.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK, Erie street, Massillon, Ohio. $150,000 Capital. S. Hunt, President. C. Steese Cashier.

CIGAR MANUFACTURERS.

PETER SAILER, manufacturer and wholesale Cigar dealer Factory corner Erie and Tremont streets.

PHIL BLUMENSCHEIN, wholesale and retail dealer in Cigars. Factory and store room No. 59 West Main street.

DRUGGISTS.

ARTHUR FISHER & CO., Druggists and Chemists. Prescriptions carefully compounded. No. 9, South Erie street.

Z. T. BALTZLY, dealer in Drugs, Medicines, and Chemicals, Perfumery and Fancy articles, Stationery and Blank Books, Opera House, Massillon, Ohio.

DENTISTS.

D. W. JEFFRIES, Dentist, Beatty's Block, Main street. Teeth inserted on hard rubber plate. Filling also attended to.

E. CHIDESTER, Dentist, over Humberger & Son's store. Nitrous oxide gas administered for painless extraction of teeth.

DRY GOODS.

WATKINS BROS., Dry Goods, Notions, Etc., No. 20, East Main street.

THE MASSILLON BEE HIVE CASH STORE, Special departments: Domestic Dry Goods, Silks and Fancy Goods, Notions and Hosiery, Carpets and Oil Cloths and Merchant Tailoring. Allman, Putman & Leighley, Proprietors.

REED'S DRY GOODS STORE, Massillon, Ohio. Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods.

HUMBERGER & SON, dealers in General Dry Goods, Notions, Fancy Goods, etc. No. 8 East Main Street.

FURNITURE.

JAMES A. HACKETT, Furniture Dealer, Wall Paper, Curtains, etc., No. 16, West Main st.

JOHN H. OGDEN, Furniture Dealer and Undertaker, No. 23 West Main street.

GROCERIES.

DATWATER & SON. Established in 1832. Forwarding and Commission Merchant and dealer in all kinds of Country Produce. Warehouse in Atwater's Block, Exchange street.

ALBRIGHT & CO., Cash Grocery and Provision Dealers, Queensware, etc., No. 25 East Main street Goods delivered free of charge.

HARDWARE.

S. A. CONRAD & CO., Dealers in Foreign and Domestic Hardware, etc., Main street.

JEWELERS.

JOSEPH COLEMAN, dealer in Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, Silverware, Musical Instruments, etc. No. 5 South Erie Street.

F. & J. VON KANEL, West Side Jewelers, No. 5 West Main street.

PHYSICIANS.

H. B. GARRIGUS, M. D.
Physician and Surgeon,
Office hours, 8:30 to 10:30 A. M.
2 P. M. to 5 P. M.
7 P. M. to 9 P. M.
Office in H. Beatty's block, formerly occupied by Dr. Barrick Near corner of Main and Erie streets. Residence 211 East Main street.

H. C. ROYER, M. D.
SURGEON.
Office Hours: 7 A. M. to 9:30 A. M.
12 M. to 2 P. M.
5 P. M. to 7 P. M.
Office and Residence 100 E. Main St., Massillon, O.

DR. W. H. KIRKLAND, Homœopathic Practice. Office No. 55 East Main street, Massillon, Ohio. Office hours, 7 to 8 a. m., 1 to 3 and 7 to 9 p. m. Office open day and night.

TINNERS.

HENRY F. OEHLER, dealer in Stoves, Tinware, House Furnishing Goods, etc. No. 14 West Main street.

MANUFACTORIES.

MASSILLON CONTRACTING AND BUILDING CO., Manufacturers of Doors Sash Blinds, Mouldings, etc.

HESS, SNYDER & CO., manufacturers of Novelty Pumps, Stoves, Engines, Mill and Mining Machinery. Works on South Erie street.

RUSSELL & CO., manufacturers of Threshing Machines, Portable, Semi-Portable and Traction Engines, Horse Powers, Saw Mills, &c.

MASSILLON ROLLING MILL, Joseph Corns & Son, Proprietors, manufacturers of a superior quality of Merchant Bar and Blacksmith Iron.

MASSILLON GLASS FACTORY, manufactures Green Glass Hollow Ware Beer Bottles, Flasks, &c

MASSILLON IRON BRIDGE COMPANY Manufacturers of Bridges, Roofs and General Iron Structures.

Massillon Railroad Time.

P. F. W. & C. R. R.

GOING WEST. R. R. Time.	City Time.
3 52 A. M.	4 27 A. M.
10 24 "	10 59 "
1 55 P. M.	2 30 P. M.
5 18 "	5 53 "
Local Freight, 7 06 "	7 41 "
GOING EAST.	
1 12 P. M.	1 47 P. M.
12 04 M. Night	12 35 "
2 49 A. M.	3 24 P. M.
9 07 A. M.	9 42 A. M.
Local Freight 11 55 A. M.	12 30 "

C. L. & W. R. R.
New standard, 90th Meridian time.

Going North.	Going South.
No. 2..... 7:00 a. m.	No. 1..... 9:55 a. m.
4..... 3:37 pm	3..... 7:10 p. m
6..... 7:10 "	5..... 6:00 a. m
24..... 1:00 a. m.	17..... 11:10 a. m

W. & L. E. R. R.

Going South.	Going North.
No. 5..... 12:30 p. m.	No. 4..... 8:30 a. m
7..... 5:40 a. m.	6..... 12:3- p. m
9..... 6:40 p m.	8..... 8:35 p. m.

WM. M'CLYMONDS G. ALBRIGHT

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PARK HOTEL BLOCK,

MASSILLON, O.,

Dealers in Promissory Notes, Manufacturers Scrip and Exchange.

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—Administrator of the—

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Fine Business Property,

Well ocated Residence Property,

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All for sale on the most Reasonable Terms]

Will Build Houses

for purchasers of lots when desired, giving long time for back payments. Remember these lots are scattered all over the city.

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Cigar Store,

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Come and see me for

Fine Cigars and Tobaccos.

Don't forget the place,

OPERA HOUSE BLOCK,

MASSILLON, OHIO.

DIRECTORY.

CITY OFFICIALS.

Mayor—S. C. Bowman.
Clerk—Jos. R. White.
Solicitor—E. G. Willison.
Marshal—Adam Wendling.
Engineer—D. A. Miller.
Treasurer—J. W. Foltz.
Council—1st Ward, George Snyder, Peter Sailer; 2d ward, Henry Huber, Wm. Overton; 3d Ward, H. A. Williams, Robert Reay; 4th Ward, Geo. Rink, George Bullach.
Board of Education—S. A. Conrad, J. G. Warwick, W. B. Humberger, Dr. T. C. Miller, W. H. Justus and Henry Huber.

TOWNSHIP.

Trustees—C. N. Oberlin, Andrew Smith and Abel James.
Clerk—Louis A. Koons.
Treasurer—Martin Schafer.
Justices of the Peace—Thomas Blackburn, Josiah Frantz and R. H. Folger.

SOCIETIES.

MASONIC.

Clinton Lodge, No. 47, meets in Masonic Hall, Mill street, second and last Monday of each month. W. S. S. Rogers, Sec'y.

Hiram Chapter, No. 18, meets in Masonic Hall, first Tuesday of each month. Z. T. Baltzly, Sec'y.

Massillon Commandery, No. 4 K. T., meets in Masonic Hall, second Thursday of each month. John A. Shoemaker, Recorder

ODD FELLOWS.

Sippo Lodge, No. 48, meets in Odd Fellows Hall corner of Main and Mill streets, every Monday evening. Chas. Higginbotham, Sec'y.

Massillon Lodge, No. 484, (German) meets every Wednesday evening, in Odd Fellow Hall, corner of Main and Erie streets. John Kopp, Sec'y.

Eureka Encampment, No. 24, meets first and third Fridays of each month, in Odd Fellows Hall, corner of Main and Mill streets. H. Huber, Scribe.

KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS.

Perry Lodge, No 87, meets every Thursday evening in Beatty's Block, Main street.

ANCIENT ORDER OF UNITED WORKMEN.

Tuscarawas Lodge, No. 70, meets every Tuesday evening, in hall over Union National Bank.

G. A. R.

Hart Post No. 134 meets in K. P. Hall, on second and fourth Friday of each month.
Henry Huber, Adj't.

S. OF V.

Daniel Ritter Camp No. 24 meet every first and third Friday of each month in K. P hall
Chas. G. King, Orderly Serg't.

PATRONS OF HUSBANDRY.

Perry Grange No. 694, meets first and third Saturdays of each month at 2 o'clock, in Welker's Hall, Main street. Mrs. S. O. Eggert, Sec'y.

THE NATIONAL UNION.

Massilon Council of the National Union meets on the 1st and 3d Monday of each month in the A. O. U. W. Hall. C. F. Von Kanel, Sec'y.

CHRISTIAN CHURCH—Hill street, between Plumb and North. Preaching every Lord's Day at 10½ a. m. and 7½ p. m. Sunday School at 9:30 a. m. Rev. J. E. Mann, Pastor.

Massillon Independent.

C. E. TAYLOR, - - PROPRIETOR

VERY LATEST.

Probable Settlement of the Factional Fight at Columbus, Ohio.

Mrs. Bayard, Wife of the Secretary of State, Dies at Washington.

Her Heart Had Been Broken by the Recent Loss of Her Eldest Daughter.

SUDDEN DEATH OF MRS. BAYARD.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.—The news yesterday morning that Mrs. Bayard, wife of the Secretary of State, has passed quietly away was received throughout the city with profound sorrow. Mrs. Bayard's death, though a great shock to her family and immediate friends, was scarcely a surprise, for that she had been steadily failing since the sudden death of her daughter, just two weeks ago, had been apparent to all. For a number of years Mrs. Bayard's health had been so delicate as to forbid her taking a very active part in the social life of Washington and these duties, with the household responsibilities, have been assumed by her daughters, or rather, until very recently, by her daughter Katherine. The terrible shock of Katherine's sudden death was more than she, in her delicate health, could stand. When Dr. A. F. Gardner, the family physician, pronounced that Miss Bayard was dead Mrs. Bayard was entirely prostrated, and for three days was unable to rise from her bed or perform even the slightest service for herself. At the end of that time she seemed to rally somewhat, and for a portion of each day arose and dressed, though she seldom left her own apartment, save to go into an adjoining one. At the expiration of a week Mrs. Bayard seemed so far improved that her family began to feel quite sanguine of her ultimate recovery. But all this time the terrible distress of her daughter's death was preying upon her mind, and, though for the sake of her family she endeavored to be brave and give little outward sign, the mother's heart was slowly breaking.

The morning of Friday, Jan. 22, Mrs. Bayard found it so great an exertion to move that she remained in bed, from which she never rose again. The doctor was called in, and, though aware of the serious condition of his patient, did not at that time apprehend any immediate danger. Thursday Mrs. Bayard was alarmingly worse again, her grief and distress having developed congestion of the brain, which was the immediate cause of her death. The Secretary of State at the time the change occurred was at the Executive Mansion attending a Cabinet meeting, and was immediately summoned to his wife's bedside. All hope of her recovery from this time was abandoned. For the twenty-four hours before her death Mrs. Bayard remained in an unconscious condition, rousing occasionally to ask for water, or ramble unintelligibly about her daughter Katherine, whose death was never absent from her mind. Even in the moments when she roused sufficiently to ask for water Mrs. Bayard was unable to recognize her husband or family. Yesterday morning at half-past 8, surrounded by her husband, their three daughters—Nannie, Florence, and Louise—and her sister, Mrs. Andrews, Mrs. Bayard quietly passed away, giving no sign even at the last that she knew of those about her. Suddenly death came, the anguished heart was stilled, and the weary, pain-racked body was at ease.

Mrs. Bayard's remains were taken to Wilmington to-day and will be interred beside those of her daughter at 2 o'clock Tuesday.

THE FACTIONS IN OHIO REPENTING.

COLUMBUS, Feb. 3.—The special policemen with hidden badges and ugly self-cockers in their clothes have been relieved from duty in Ohio's State House, and peace is here in her winter clothes to stay. By to-morrow night the Senate wrangle will be over half finished, with considerable satisfaction on both sides. The Conference Committee has substantially agreed that an equally divided committee of six Senators shall investigate the election affairs of Cincinnati at once, each side to take up any line of testimony it chooses. A report is then to be made up. On the points agreed upon by a majority of the committee all disputed questions are to be argued and referred to one eminent citizen to be chosen by the committee, and who shall act as arbitrator; this is to prevent a tie vote on any report. The Democrats insist that there shall be a severance of the four cases, and to-night it looks as if the Republicans would cede this point. The plans, which will be adopted to-morrow, promise at last to prevent any trouble like that of last week.

Colonel Donavin is in Delaware, Ohio, and awaits the pleasure of the Payne committee. He communicated to a correspondent to-night that he would produce documentary evidence before the committee sustaining his charges, and would furnish the names of witnesses who would still further corroborate them. Colonel Donavin will probably be called before the committee on Friday. Chairman Cowgills said to-night: "I don't intend to call Colonel Donavin until he fully recovers from the effects of the drugs with which he was plied in Baltimore and New York. As he puts it, whatever he says in his right mind may be relied on. I state that upon my personal knowledge of him."

BAD FAILURE IN INDIANAPOLIS.

INDIANAPOLIS, Feb. 2.—The banking firm of Frank L. and Augus N. Ritzinger failed to open its doors at the usual hour yesterday morning, and a deed of assignment was filed as soon as the Recorder's office was open. There have been rumors of the bank's financial distress for a week past, and on this account a quiet but steady run has been in progress, and none, or very few, deposits have been made within that time. When the news of the failure spread over the city crowds began to collect on the street and a run was started against the bank of S. A. Fletcher & Co., and a large crowd of depositors were about the bank all day. Up to the time of the closing yesterday afternoon the bank had met all demands, and there is little doubt but the bank will pull through all right. Fletcher & Co. were conversant with the Ritzingers' affairs, and, anticipating a run, called in their deposits from New York, receiving $260,000 Saturday and $100,000 to-day. Ritzingers' troubles date back to the panic of 1873, when the bank was forced to take a large amount of real estate, which has constantly depreciated in value ever since. Recently the bank has lost largely by the failure of whisky dealers whom it was backing. The assets of the bank are estimated at $350,000, but most of this is in real estate, on which it will require a long time to realize anything. The indebtedness is thought to be about $400,000.

During the month of January the public debt decreased $8,672,533.

Hon. D. T. Linegar, a representative man in southern Illinois, expired at Cairo Tuesday evening.

The Mormons have nominated Frank Armstrong for mayor of Salt Lake and Alfred Solomon for marshal.

Queen Victoria has summoned Mr. Gladstone for consultation in regard to the formation of a cabinet.

D. T. Linegar, a member of the Illinois legislature from Cairo, is dying in that city from Bright's disease.

The trotting stallion Superior was sold for $6 000 at Sterling, Illinois, to a Denver turfman named Hitchcock.

A bill has been introduced in the senate of Iowa enabling husbands or wives of incurable insane persons to remarry.

The temperance people of Des Moines are bringing suit against owners of buildings in which liquors are retailed.

The public schools in the vicinity of Pierce and Albany, Wisconsin, are closed on account of the ravages of scarlet fever.

The lieutenant governor of Ontario, in opening the legislature, pronounced it unwise for the province to stimulate the immigration of labor.

The parties engaged at Washington in an attempt to open Indian Territory to settlement have secured the indorsement of the Knights of Labor.

The grand jury of Rockland county, New York, indicted Rev. Dr. Bristor for indecent assault upon Ida Downs, and he was held in bonds of $2,000.

Coal-miners at Lincoln, Illinois, to the number of 284, have struck against what they regard as exorbitant charges by the company for powder and oil.

Six horses of a consignment from Chicago, were shot at Kearney, Nebraska, by the state veterinarian on the allegation that they had hydrophobia.

S. S. Vaugh, one of the pioneers of the Lake Superior region, who has done much to promote the interests of Ashland, Wisconsin, died in that city Friday.

In the Storey will case, at Chicago, counsel for Mrs. Farrand moved to dismiss her appeal, in the belief that the will of 1881 could never be admitted to probate.

Indiana, especially that part of it lying southeast of Indianapolis, is experiencing a remarkable religious revival that bids fair to sweep over the whole State.

Of 5,000 bills introduced in the house of representatives two-thirds have gone to three committees, as follows: Invalid Pensions, 1,200; Claims, 1,000; War Claims, 1,100.

On warrants for publishing lottery advertisements, Murat Halstead and J. J. McDowell, of the Cincinnati *Commercial-Gazette*, were arrested and held in bonds of $500 each.

The officials of the St. Paul road, having withdrawn from the Missouri Valley passenger agreement, announce that they will maintain tariff rates as faithfully as other roads.

A contractor at Lincoln, Nebraska, states that the Union Pacific road has arranged for a track from Fullerton to North Platte, to save forty miles between Omaha and Ogden.

The Knights of Labor at Worcester, Massachusetts, have forced two extensive boot factories to advance wages for January and May, on condition that the July demand be waived.

The attorney general and the secretary of the treasury will not furnish the senate with the papers asked for by resolutions adopted in executive session as to removals from office.

Jacob Schaefer challenges Vignaux or any man in the world to play a balk-line billiard game of three thousand points for $5,000 a side, the loser to pay all the expenses of the match.

Charles Ross, a lad of Aurora, Illinois, having been caught on Sunday evening in the grocery store of C. C. Stevens, shot that gentleman in the breast, inflicting a dangerous wound.

Mr. Gladstone went to Osborne Monday, kissed the hand of Queen Victoria, and received her command to form a cabinet. Both houses of parliament have adjourned to Thursday.

The supreme court of California, by a decision in the case of the city and county of San Francisco against Holladay, gives the former Lafayette square and other property valued at $5,000,000.

A rabid dog Tuesday ran through the streets of Parsons, Kansas, during a terrible storm, and bit five persons before it could be killed. One of the unfortunates was A. W. Diggs, a flour merchant.

Alfred Smith, a lake sailor sojourning in Cleveland, killed his wife and her female companion with a hammer, because of a suit for divorce, and then made a vain attempt to end his days with a razor.

J. R. Searns, a veteran soldier with one arm, who for six years was postmaster at Blissfield, Michigan, is said to have borrowed and spent $10,000. His bondsmen have made good a postal deficit of $500.

General Sherman will next fall remove from St. Louis to New York, to be near his children. Lieutenant Fitch and wife have already gone east to live, and the general's youngest son intends to enter Yale college.

The Ohio house committee on privileges and elections, now investigating at Cincinnati, has been offered testimony that 170 fraudulent votes were cast in one ward to which no suspicion has yet been attached.

The venerable John D. Philbrick, LL. D., the most widely-known educator in Massachusetts, expired Tuesday at Danvers, in his sixty-eighth year. He was a member of the educational jury at the Vienna exposition.

In the woods near De Kalb, close to the house where the Knoch family was murdered, a Pole discovered in a hollow tree a full suit of male clothing, saturated with blood. Sheriff Stellwagen is at work on the clew.

A party of eastern capitalists has offered the city of Cleveland $10,000 per year for a light and heat franchise, intending to run natural gas from Butler county, Pennsylvania, where it has purchased forty thousand acres of land.

The exports of specie from New York last week were $306,500 in silver and $640,157 in gold, while the imports of both metals were $31,382. The New York banks continue to increase their surplus reserve, which is now $36,952,418.

In an affray in a bank parlor at Lebanon, Kentucky, Samuel Averill, a lawyer, cut the throat of Judge R. A. Burton from ear to ear, yet the wound is not considered a fatal one. Burton had struck Averill on the head with a notary's seal.

Thomas A. Edison, the electrician, having paid $300,000 for a mansion in New Jersey, is this month to marry the young and handsome daughter of Lewis Miller, the millionaire manufacturer of Akron, Ohio. Edison has three young children.

The leading spirits of the St. Paul road state that at a cost of $7,000,000 the Iowa lines will be extended to Kansas City by June of next year, and the Chicago and Evanston line will soon be built to Lake Forest and thence to Lake Geneva.

Mrs. R. M. Duval, of Cincinnati, saved her husband from blackmailers by visiting Bucyrus in the guise of a book agent, making herself acquainted with the woman in the case, and obtaining sufficient plans of the scheme to make a complete defense.

President Cleveland and his sister accompanied Secretary Bayard and friends to the train which bore away the remains of Mrs. Bayard. There appears to have been no basis for the rumor that the secretary intends to resign his place in the cabinet.

It appears that the destruction by fire of the American ship Frank U. Thayer was preceded by a mutiny. R. K. Clark, the captain, landed at Madeira in an open boat, in a wounded condition. The vessel was owned by Edward Lawrence, of Boston.

A suit for divorce and alimony has been brought in New York by the wife of General U. G. Dunn, who was a staff officer under General Dix, and is a prominent man in society. He is charged with maintaining a married woman as a mistress in his own home.

The mysterious tragedy at Nashville developed by the discovery of a headless body two weeks ago has been solved. Frank Arnold, a prosperous farmer, was beaten to death by five men, who divided his effects. The murderers and the wives of two of them have been arrested.

In the Storey will case, at Chicago, Judge Rogers refused to receive the testimony of Charles R. Dennett and Andre Matteson in regard to the mental condition of the great journalist in 1881, and, after hearing arguments by the counsel, announced that he would in a few days render a decision.

General James B. Fry, provost marshal general during the war, has sent to a New York journal a fac-simile of a letter from General W. T. Sherman written last September, containing the assertion that "had General C. F. Smith lived, Grant would have disappeared to his ory after Donelson."

Rev. Dr. C. L. Goodell, of St. Louis, was at midnight on Sunday stricken by apoplexy, after an exhausting lecture, and expired at 8 o'clock Monday morning. For twelve years he had been pastor of Pilgrim Congregational church. His widow is the daughter of ex-Governor Fairbanks, of Vermont.

A coke famine is likely to be caused at Pittsburg by the strike. In the vicinity of Scottdale the sheriff has commenced the work of evicting occupants of the company's houses. Thirteen men quietly began labor yesterday in a mine near Mount Pleasant. There are over five thousand Slavs in the region alluded to.

A wrangle in the lower house of the municipal assembly of St. Louis during Friday night, over the rival gas bills, was so serious that policemen were given charge of the hall. Speaker Fox declared the house adjourned, and left with his partisans. The majority elected a new speaker and clerk and committed the hall to the officers to hold.

The senate committee on foreign relations objects to granting General O. O. Howard permission to accept from the French republic the decoration of the Legion of Honor and the rank of chevalier for services rendered his own country, on the ground that the United States government can estimate the value of such deeds for itself.

The supervisors of Will county, Illinois, have granted the Salvation army the freedom of the court-house square for open-air meetings. The council of Joliet has sustained the action of the Catholic mayor in locking up the Salvationists, but the Protestant city attorney refuses to prosecute the cases against the disturbers of the peace.

At the Cabinet meeting Thursday the President expressed his disinclination to comply with the requests by the Senate for information regarding suspensions from office. His views on the subject were sustained by all the members of the Cabinet present, and letters of refusal were formulated in reply to demands or papers bearing on several nominations now pending.

A railway manager at San Francisco says the Canadian Pacific road proposes to demand 50 per cent of the pooled earnings on transcontinental business, or make a cut of 10 per cent in existing rates. It is understood that C. P. Huntington intends to build or furnish cash for his railroad lines from Newport News to a junction with the Southern Pacific, using his gulf steamship line for local business.

Thomas A. Edison wishes to correct the impression that his new telegraphy system will enable him to telegraph between ships twenty-five miles apart at sea. This can be done only under conditions exceptionally favorable—a calm sea and sky, enabling him to keep up a pair of balloon or kite at the height of 3,500 feet. From mast head to mast head, he says, a despatch can always be sent by means of a broken mast. Once between vessels half a mile apart. As to the ordinary system, he says, no such thing is contemplated. It will not, in five days, enable a freight train to overtake a passenger train. It would use it most, have nothing to do but run the train.

WASHINGTON.

The House Committee on Banking and Currency has directed an adverse report to be made on Representative Kenny's bill to make shareholders in National banks individually liable for the debts of the bank.

The following is a statement of the coinage executed at the mints of the United States during the month of January, 1886: Eagles, 116,300 pieces, value $1,133,000; half-eagles, 471,000 pieces, value $2,355,000; total gold, 591,300 pieces, value $3,488,000; standard dollars, 2,000,000 pieces, value $2,000,000; dimes, 50,000 pieces, value $5,000; total silver, 1,308,700 pieces, value $2,005,870; total coinage, 3,779,000 pieces, value $6,269,170.

CLEVELAND MAKES A STATEMENT.

WASHINGTON Feb. 1.—The President is quoted to-day as saying: "I have tried to be true to my own pledges and the pledges of my party. We both promised to divorce the offices of the country from being used for party services. I have held to my promise, and I mean to hold to it. I did not propose to hold party service in the past in the Democratic ranks as against a man. On the contrary, it gave him a strong, equitable claim to office. He had been excluded for twenty-four years because he was a Democrat. He should be remembered for the same reason when a Democratic Administration came into power, provided he was a competent man for the position to be filled. What I understand by civil service reform, as I am carrying it out, is that officeholders shall be divorced from politics while they fill their positions under this government. That rule I have meant to stand by. My removals from office, such as are made, are made for cause. It would be absurd for me to undertake to give the country my reasons in all cases, because it would be impracticable. When I have removed a Republican for political reasons, or for any other reasons, I would apply the same rule to my own party. I think Republican Senators should be just enough to believe this of me. They ought to appreciate that I am trying to do my duty. Why they should continue to distrust me I do not see. They do not come to me either personally or by committee, to get an understanding of my attitude or to obtain explanations on points of action to which they object. They stand off and question the sincerity of my purposes."

CONGRESSIONAL.

Senate.

JAN. 27.—In the senate to-day Mr. Harrison, of Indiana, called up the bill for the admission of Dakota. The bill having been read, Mr. Harrison addressed the senate in its support. He said that no man could suppose that the descendants of the men who in 1776 complained of the appointment of their officials by others than themselves, would long be content with the treatment of their affairs as territorial and colonial. We should remember who those people were who inhabited this territory of Dakota. They had been, until lately, citizens of several states, and had exercised all the privileges of citizenship. They, therefore, knew how valuable was the privilege of citizenship. Mr. Harrison spoke of the immense products of the territory last year, and of the general thrift of its people, and continued: How could we justify ourselves in denying to a people capable of such rapid and prosperous development the right to admission as a state? They were people largely made up of the brave men who had fought in the union armies, having by their service in those armies given perpetuity to the institutions of this government.

As to whether a preliminary "enabling" act by congress was necessary before a state could be admitted to the union, Mr. Harrison contended that no such act was necessary. He reviewed the cases of states already admitted without such act. In the case of Tennessee, he said, the new state sent a copy of its constitution to the president of the United States, George Washington, without waiting for any act of congress, but with a simple notice that on a certain day the state government would go into operation. President Washington had seen no disrespect in such notice, and no sign of secession in it.

Mr. Butler asked Mr. Harrison to give the names of the states on whose cases he relied as precedents for the method of admission proposed in the case of Dakota.

Mr. Harrison replied that the cases were Tennessee, Michigan, California, Iowa, Florida, Arkansas, and Oregon, and in turn asked in what respect the senator from South Carolina disputed that Dakota had not come within the line of the precedents.

Mr. Butler then took the floor to reply to Mr. Harrison, but yielded for an executive session, after which the senate adjourned.

JAN. 28.—The following is the full text of a bill introduced to-day by Senator Sherman to discontinue coinage of the silver dollar:

SECTION 1. That the coinage of the silver dollar provided for by the first section of the act to which this is an amendment be and is continued from and after the passage of this act.

SEC. 2. That the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed to purchase from time to time silver bullion in bars not less than nine-tenths fine at the market price thereof, not less than two million ounces troy per month, nor more than four million ounces per month, and shall issue in payment therefore coin certificates of the United States in denominations of not less than $10 each, corresponding with the denominations of United States notes, and the bullion so purchased shall be retained in the Treasury for the security and for payment of the same; and the amount of such certificates at any time outstanding shall not exceed the cost of the bullion purchased by such certificates; and the certificates thus issued shall be receivable for custom taxes and all public dues, and when so received may be reissued; and the Secretary of the Treasury shall redeem in coin the said certificates, on their presentation for redemption at the office of the Assistant Treasurer in New York, in sums not less than $50.

SEC. 3.—That any holder of standard silver dollars or gold coin of the United States, or gold bullion at its mint value, may deposit the same with the Treasurer or any Assistant Treasurer in sums not less than $10, and receive coin certificates therefor for similar denomination and legal effect to the certificates provided for in the preceding section. The coin deposited for or representing the certificates shall be retained in the Treasury for the payment or the same on demand.

Mr. Morrill offered a resolution setting apart sites in Washington for statues of Columbus and Lafayette. A resolution was adopted directing the secretary of the treasury to give the origin and amount of the conscience fund. A bill was introduced to grant right of way through the Indian Territory to the Kansas City, Fort Scott and Gulf railway. Mr. Ingalls presented a petition by Frederick Douglas and other colored citizens of Washington, complaining of discriminations at the hotels and other public places. Mr. Dawes made a favorable report on a bill for the allotment of lands in severalty to Indians, and to extend the protection of the laws over the red man.

JAN. 29.—Senator Vest opposed in the senate to-day the passage of the Dakota bill. He disclaimed any hostility, personal or political, to the people of Dakota, and declared himself to be a western man, and proud of the western country and its magnificent development. Without regard to politics however, on this question he would be a coward if he did not stand where he now stood. He regretted that the dead issues of a dead strife were thrust before the people when the country was being honestly cemented together by the glorious memories of the past and the bright anticipations of the future.

The senate also received and filed the credentials of the Hon. J. Z. George, re-elected a senator from Tennessee, and passed a bill removing the political disabilities of George S. Storrs, of Texas. A resolution was agreed to ask of the secretary of

[Continued on page 8.]

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

A PASSIVE CRIME.

BY THE DUCHESS.

(*Continued*)

CHAPTER VII.

FATHER AND SON.

Not even Mrs. Neville does Maud tell of the terrible anxiety that weighs down her spirits, and reduces her to a state that borders on distraction.

She makes no mention of the quarrel that has occurred between Dick and Captain Saumarez, or of her midnight visit to the house of the latter.

But she is restless and miserable, and Mrs. Neville, watching her, knows that something is amiss.

As all next day goes by, and Wednesday dawns, and still no tidings reach her of Dick's welfare, the suspense and terror she is enduring prove almost more than she can bear.

That she loves Penruddock she no longer seeks to deny even to herself, though in her firm determination never to marry him she is altogether unchanged, has not wavered in the least.

It would undoubtedly have been a comfort to her during all these hours of uncertainty to have had some one near her with whom she could discuss her trouble, and to whom she could breathe out all her fears and longings, but that solace is denied to her.

Mrs. Neville, as she knew, entertained a sincere affection for Penruddock, and to apprise her of his danger would be to raise feelings of grief and direst apprehensions of evil in her kindly heart, and she would herself need comfort, rather than be able to afford it.

So, by a supreme effort, Maud conquered all selfish desires for sympathy, and waited alone for tidings that might bring her joy or sorrow.

"Has Saumarez really and truly kept the promise so strangely given?"

This is the thought that torments her, sleeping and waking, causing her to grow pale, and place her hand upon her heart, if the door should chance to open suddenly, or any servant make a hurried entrance.

May he not bring with him a telegram or message that shall reduce to an unhappy certainty all the vague fears that now distress her?

She is leaning back in a low chair, in the smaller morning-room, making a poor pretense at reading, whilst Mimi sits writing letters at a davenport near, humming gayly, as her pen runs lightly over the paper, a little, soft melody, heard last night at the Opera Bouffe.

The door opens slowly, and a tall woman, dark and careworn, but with all the remains of great and striking beauty, comes quietly into the room.

"Mr. Penruddock is in the drawing-room," she says, in a trained voice, that expresses emotion of no kind, though, as the name passes her lips, a faint quiver contracts her beautiful features.

"Mr. Penruddock!" cries Maud, with a little gasp, springing to her feet.

"Then why not show him in here, as usual?" asks Mimi, glancing round the pretty boudoir to see what can be wrong with it, her first thoughts running on Dick.

"It is of young Mr. Penruddock; it is his father," says the woman, with sullen looks fixed upon the carpet. "He wishes to see you, alone."

"To see me? Dear me, what can George Penruddock have to say to me?" says Mrs. Neville, shrugging her shoulders. "I would rather not see him alone. Indeed, I do not think that I could muster courage for that. Will you come to the drawing-room with me, dearest?"

"No, no!" says Maud, turning an agitated countenance upon her friend. "Why should I? He knows nothing of me—at least," with a sudden uprising of doubt, "I hope not! Oh, wish and pray from me, Mimi, say I have a bad headache. It will be the truth; my brain seems on fire!"

"What an excitable child you are!" says Mrs. Neville, soothingly. "There, lie down on this couch, and keep yourself quiet, for I promise that you shall not be disturbed. Esther, throw one of those soft Eastern shawls over Miss Neville, and fan her for a little while."

Esther arranges the shawl carefully as Mrs. Neville leaves the room, and pouring some eau de cologne upon a handkerchief, applies it to her young mistress's temples.

She is a swarthy woman, with a visage full of suppressed power, and with a suspicion of revengefulness in its cast; but her whole expression softens and grows unspeakably tender as she bends above the girl and ministers to her.

When, many years ago, she had brought the baby to Mrs. Neville's house, by her desire, she had so played her cards that she too had been taken in by the soft-hearted, romantic woman, and kept on as nurse to the desirable child, and had never since quitted her.

"That undertaking, last night but one, was too much for you," says Esther, in a low tone. "You have not been yourself since. I greatly blame myself, and am very sorry that I ever had hand, act, or part in it."

"Do not," says the girl, wearily; "though I fear that hazardous step has availed me nothing. I doubt if he has shown mercy to Dick Penruddock."

"Was it to crave mercy for *him* that you sought Saumarez's rooms that night?" asks the woman, quickly, a frown contracting her brow.

"Yes; I asked and obtained his promise that he would spare Dick. But this long silence terrifies me; what if he should break his word?"

"Had I known *that*—" says the woman, between her teeth, and said it in such a strange tone that Maud glanced anxiously at her.

"What do you mean, Esther? How strangely you speak!" she says, a little sternly. "Would you rather that Mr. Penruddock met his death? You are cruel, very wicked. What harm has he done you?"

"I would spare none of the breed," says the woman, slowly, her looks fixed on vacancy.

"You speak as though you knew them. Were you ever connected with them in any way?" asks Maud, curiously, sitting up and bending eagerly forward closely to watch the nurse's troubled countenance.

"Connected—no," says Esther, in a tone of cunningly acted surprise, awaking as though to a sense of danger—"how should I? My head is full of fancies to-day—you must not mind me. And Mr. Penruddock—I hope he will come home safe, my dearie, for he is a brave young gentleman, and a handsome one; but not so handsome as my Lord Stretton; no, nor in any way whatever so worthy of you."

"When did Mr. Penruddock come, nurse," asks Maud, after a pause.

"Almost as I came in. No doubt he is here to speak about his son." She chooses her words carefully, and marks well the effect produced by them.

"As he has heard, it may be, of his constant visits here, and deems you unworthy of an alliance with *his* house. But he need not fear, need he? You have rejected Mr. Dick—you assured me of that the other night?"

"Yes, it is true. His fears are groundless. I do not desire to marry his son!" says Maud, proudly.

"So best," says Esther. "His blood is bad; at least"—hastily—"so I have heard."

Maud is silent.

After a little while she says, in a rather depressed voice and with averted looks, "What is he like, Esther?"

"Who?—Penruddock? Stern and forbidding, cold and haughty, as of old," returns the woman, absently—"not bowed and broken with the weight of time and memory, as, if he had a conscience, he should be."

"Why, how you say that!" says Maud, raising herself on her elbow. "For the second time you make me think you know him."

"Nay, child—how should I?" says the nurse, impatiently, yet in a half-frightened manner. "It is from all I have heard I judge, and that was no good. The old, too, should not be high and mighty; they should remember the grave, and how it yawns for them—they should repent them of the many sins that they, in the past, have committed."

"How ghostly," says the girl, with a slight shiver. "Do not talk like that; it almost unnerves me. To hear you, one might imagine that Mr. Penruddock was nothing less than a murderer!"

The woman smiles disagreeably, and covers her face with her hand, perhaps to hide the change that passes over it. Then taking up the bottle of perfume again, she pours out some more, and applies it, but with a trembling hand, to Miss Neville's forehead.

"Nurse," says Maud, presently, in a nervous tone, "I have been thinking of something, and I can not get it out of my thoughts. Perhaps some one has told Mr. Penruddock of this quarrel with Captain Saumarez, and he has come up to town about it, and has come here to accuse me to auntie as being the cause of it; and—" starting to her feet in her agitation—"if that be so, what shall I say or do?"

"Tut, nonsense," says Esther, calmly—"that can not be. Ill news 'fly apace' indeed, to carry itself down so far to the country in such a hurry. And besides, who knew of it? There, my dear child, try to sleep," she says, softly; "and ring for me if you want me again."

So saying, she goes to the door, opens it, and, crossing the passage outside, walks lightly down-stairs, and seats herself in a room off the hall, from which, with the door just a little way open, she can command a view of any one going to or coming from the drawing-room.

Left to herself, Maud for some time lies quietly upon the couch, thinking sadly of all that has happened during the last two days, and of all that yet may happen.

The blinds are pulled down, and the dusk of evening has descended and is creeping everywhere, making odd shadows in far corners, and rendering even near objects indistinct.

The day has been dark and cloudy, and the rain has fallen—now steadily, anon in stormy gusts.

The evening is as gloomy as the day, and at this moment the raindrops are pattering drearily against the window-panes with a sad, monotonous sound that chills the heart.

The usually pleasant room looks dull and cheerless now in the uncertain light—dull as her thoughts, and cheerless as are her hopes!

The moments fly; the ormolu clock upon the mantelpiece chimes the half-hour.

And then there is a noise of footsteps outside, a word or two quickly spoken, and the door is thrown open to admit Mrs. Neville and a tall, gaunt man, who follows her closely and quickly into the room.

Maud, springing to her feet, gazes breathlessly at George Penruddock, though she can barely judge of his appearance in the growing twilight.

She herself, standing back in the extreme shadow, is in such a position that he can scarcely, perhaps not at all, discern her features.

"What have I heard, Maud?" says Mrs. Neville in great distress. "Is it true that Dick has been led into a quarrel—has, in fact, risked his life in a duel—for your sake? Tell Mr. Penruddock yourself that this story is a vile fabrication—a shameless, wicked untruth!"

"I can not!" begins Maud, huskily.

"You hear her!" says the tall, gaunt old man, in accents that vibrate with anger. "She acknowledges everything. She alone is to blame! This adventuress, this young viper, madam, whom you have taken to your bosom, has willfully led my unhappy son into a quarrel that has in all probability brought him to the grave!"

"Silence, Mr. Penruddock!" says Mrs. Neville, with an air of offended dignity foreign to her. "This girl that you so ignorantly accuse is in reality as good and true a child as ever breathed, and I shall listen to nothing against her. She herself shall tell us all the truth; but I forbid you to annoy or frighten her with your coarse speeches."

"Yes; let her speak quickly—let me hear," says Penruddock, brutally, and scowling at Maud.

In a broken undertone, Maud tells them of all that took place between Dick and Captain Saumarez the night of Mrs. Neville's dance, suppressing only her visit to the latter's house and the promise there extracted.

When she has finished her recital, she bursts into tears, and sobs distressingly.

Mrs. Neville, going up to her, takes her in her arms, and presses her head down upon her kindly bosom.

For a few minutes no sound can be heard in the room save the girl's bitter weeping, as she fondly and gratefully clings to her faithful Mimi.

"Ay, weep!" says Penruddock, cruelly. "You may well waste an idle tear upon the man you have killed—upon the hearth you have left desolate! It was a cursed hour when first he met you! I have heard of you and have been told of your studied coquetries, though I have never seen you, nor do I desire to look upon your fatal face! I thank the friendly darkness now that prevents my seeing one who has blighted my remaining years. I know all. I have heard of the unfortunate infatuation entertained for you by my unhappy son, and I now live to see its sad results. Rest satisfied. Your vanity must surely be satisfied when you know that he died for your sake."

"Oh, Mimi, do not let him say that! He is *not* dead! He will come back!" says Maud, in an agony of grief and despair, appealing in a heart-broken manner to her friend and mother. "And it was not all my fault. And—and I will not believe that he is dead! It would be too cruel!"

"What a gloomy room, and what a gloomy topic! Who is talking of death?" asks a gay, glad young voice from the door-way, that thrills the listeners to their hearts' core.

It is a voice that makes the old man start and tremble violently, and hold out his arms in expectation, with a suppressed but thankful cry.

Yet for the first time his loving greeting is overlooked, is cast aside.

A slight figure, half hidden by the dusk, but discernible to the eyes of a lover, has chained the new-comer's attention, and, oblivious of his father and of all things, Dick Penruddock goes eagerly up to it.

At the sound of his voice, Maud has raised herself, and, breaking now from Mrs. Neville, goes quickly to him, and, with an impulsive gesture, lays her hands upon his shoulders.

"It is indeed you! You have really come back to me!" she gasps, in a little, tremulous whisper, that plainly tells her love and gratitude.

"Yes; to *you!*" responds he, gladly. "But there was no danger—none. He fired right over my head, and refused to fire again. No one knows why. I really think he must have had a sneaking kindness for me all through, or else he has tired of killing. So you see I was bound to come back, like that inevitable bad coin, you know. Why, what is this? Are those tears, my love—and are they shed for *me?*"

She is looking up at him with eyes full of tears, and pink lids, and pallid cheeks; yet never has she appeared to him so beautiful as now, when decked with these signs of woe that are worn for love of him.

"My dear Dick, what a fright you have given us!" says Mrs. Neville, with a deep sigh, half of relief, half of annoyance. "Why, we have been mourning you as past all help in this world, during the last hour; and now here you are, safe and sound! I really think you ought to be ashamed of yourself, and ought, also, to offer us a profuse apology."

"For being alive?" smiled Dick.

"Yes—no, I mean—no— Dear me, I hardly know what I am saying; but you really ought to feel sorry for all the trouble that you have caused."

"Have you anything to say to your father?" says Mr. Penruddock, at the far end of the room. "That young lady"—pointing to Maud—"if all I hear be true, you saw only two nights ago; me you have not seen for two months. Yet it seems that you have nothing to say to *me*, though much to *her*. Has"—and this was spoken very bitterly—"has an acquaintanceship of weeks obliterated the affection of years?"

"My dear father!" says Dick, deprecatingly.

Then he kisses Miss Neville's hand, and leaving her, goes up to where his father is standing.

Maud, glad of the chance, slips from the room at this moment, and escapes to her own sanctum.

"Why, father, what lucky chance has driven you up to town?" says Dick, affectionately, and placing his hand on Penruddock's shoulder.

"No lucky chance, but the news of this duel that you have been fighting," says his father gloomily. "Into what dangers have you been enticed?"

"Why, how came you to hear of it in your quiet country home?" says Dick, with some amazement.

"It matters little. I did hear, that is plain, and came up by the last train."

"Must have been that incorrigible Wilding," mutters Dick, below his breath.

"My time in this great city must be short," says Penruddock, not heeding him, "and I would speak with you seriously before leaving. When can I find myself alone with you? There is much that I have to tell."

"Any time; I am quite at your disposal. In an hour—half an hour," says Dick, readily. "First, I must see Wilding, to explain matters; I had promised to dine with him to-night, but shall, of course, resign everything to devote myself to you. Where shall I meet you in half an hour? Where are you putting up—at the Langham, or Claridge's?"

"Claridge's. I shall expect you at the time you say. Do not disappoint me."

"You have my word," says Dick. "Well, I shall be off now. Good-bye, Mrs. Neville. You must not scold me any more, you know; I'm not proof against your displeasure, that is a positive fact. I shall drop in to-morrow, if I may, to tell you all about my adventure."

"Yes, do come, if only to see how thoroughly I can forgive," says Mrs. Neville, smiling; her heart incapable of harboring anger.

And the young man, smiling in turn, presses her hand, takes up his hat, and quits the room.

Penruddock, having made his adieus in more elaborate form, goes slowly down the stairs, and into the hall.

As he passes a room, the door of which is now open, a woman, tall and dark-drowed, comes quickly forward, as though summoned by his footstep, and confronts him.

As his eyes light upon her, a ghastly change comes over him. He is white as a sheet, seems to shrink and grow smaller, and draws his breath heavily.

"Well, Penruddock," she says, in accents slow and distinct, appearing to enjoy his discomfiture; "and so we meet again. How pleased you look!"

"What has brought you here?" demands he, hoarsely, looking nervously around.

"Fate!" replies she coldly.

"But here—what has brought you here?" asks he, as though unable to refrain from idle questioning.

The woman, bending toward him, lays her bony hand upon his wrist.

"To help you to remember," whispers she, in a tone that makes him shudder, so much compressed hatred lies within it. "Have you forgotten? Fifteen years ago this month, Penruddock! Fifteen years ago!"

So saying, she turns abruptly and enters the room again.

Penruddock follows her.

"Stay, woman!" he exclaims.

"Be not so eager," replies Esther; "we shall meet again."

By this time she has reached a door opposite to that by which she had entered that room, opens and darts through it, closing it quickly behind her.

Penruddock would still follow her, but reaching the door through which the woman has gone, he finds it locked against him.

[To be continued.]

The Undertaker's Season.

When asked by a reporter whether he had any funerals on hand, an Olive street undertaker answered in the negative, adding that he expected to have some very good ones very soon.

"What makes you so confident?" queried the reporter.

"Why," quoth the undertaker, "the rich men die in winter and poor men in summer. As winter is coming on it follows naturally that we will have the remains of people belonging to rich families to bury. When I say that rich people die in winter and the poor in summer I am prepared to give my reasons for that assertion. In the summer time rich men, as a rule, take it easy. They keep in the shade and spend their time at summer resorts, where they get plenty of fresh air. Poor people on the other hand remain at home. They work in the sun, live in basements and hot rooms, and enervate themselves until they take sick and die. It is a well-known fact that poor people, as a rule, have more children than rich people, and it is also a well-known fact that the mortality among children is greater during the summer months than at any other season of the year. Men who work on high walls, as brick masons, men who clean the streets, and teamsters, as well as others who are exposed to the hot rays of a midsummer sun, are poor men, as a rule, who are compelled to work the year round for their daily bread. Rich men die in winter because they are subject to dangers they take no precautions to avoid. Poor men suffer from exposure, yet their very hardships fit them for the sudden changes of the weather which are almost constantly occurring. Rich people, wearing furs and heavy overcoats, crowd into overheated and badly ventilated theaters. When they come out they catch their death of cold. Rich people indulge in greater excesses in winter than in summer. They attend more balls and wine parties, and lose more sleep in cold than in warm weather. There are many other reasons for the fact stated to you, but it is hardly worth while to enumerate them here. Suffice it to say that the undertakers have nearly all of their best paying funerals during the winter months."—*St. Louis Republican.*

An Eyelash Makes an Error.

A Washington financier, who is well acquainted with Col. Lew Washington, the genial teller of Lewis Johnson & Co.'s bank, told the *Hatchet* a good story on the colonel. It was at the close of business hours, and Col. Washington was poring and perspiring over a long column of figures on the balance-sheet. The sum total of the column should have read $6,090. Instead of that amount, however, it showed a total of $6,990, or $900 more than he could account for. The vexatious mistake caused the colonel to scratch his head vigorously and wonder where the excess was in the column of agonizing figures. While going carefully over the column for the twentieth time he discovered the error, and it was one that would hardly occur once in a thousand years. One of the Colonel's eyelashes had fallen on the balance-sheet and adhered to the first 0 in the line of figures $1,000, making a perfect figure nine of the naught, and increasing the whole amount to $6,990, instead of $6,090. In going down the column the twentieth time he brushed the eyelash away with his forefinger. Hereafter, Colonel Washington says, he will go over his balance-sheet with a street-scraper before he commences to add the columns.—*Washington Hatchet.*

Dr. Morrell-Mackenzie, the famous throat specialist, according to the London *World*, lives in the midst of almost Oriental magnificence, and quite after the fashion of "The Arabian Nights." Everything in the way of instruments or suggestions of disease is carefully hidden away behind exquisite carvings or hangings; doors open and shut noiselessly, patients are summoned and dismissed by mysterious electric bells. In one of the doctors rooms he has something clever enough in device to be adopted by many a weary physician in our own country. Behind the chair where he examines patient's is a heavy portiere, "through which he vanishes when a patient shows a disposition to dwell unduly on his ailments."

VANDERBILT.

His Widow and Daughters and the Wives of the Sons.

MRS. WILLIAM H. VANDERBILT.

The death of William H. Vanderbilt naturally brings the women of his family into prominence, especially his widow and daughters and the wives of his sons, the latter of whom now inherit wealth that makes them more powerful than the majority of the crowned heads of Europe.

Mrs. W. H. Vanderbilt, the widow, while not a small woman, is still rather slight of figure, has dark hair, as yet hardly tinged with gray, dark hazel eyes, and a very sweet and refined expression. Thoroughly domestic in her tastes and devoted to her husband, children, and grandchildren, she has never cared for society and it has been only on account of her youngest daughter, Miss Leila, now Mrs. Seward Webb, that she has entertained at all during the last five years. She is exceedingly simple in her mode of life, rising early, breakfasting with her family, and then devoting several hours to her household duties, afterwards visiting her grandchildren or having them brought to see her. In the afternoon she generally drives in the park, accompanied by one of her daughters or her son George, and, after a quiet family dinner, chats with her family and then retires. She is very regular in her attendance at church and very faithful to her church duties. One beautiful trait of her character is her constancy to her friends. She has an especial affection for the friends of her early married life, and at the receptions she has held during the winter cards have been as regularly sent to her old Staten Island acquaintances, many of them farmers, as to her more fashionable city friends. She has always made it her duty to see that her husband's relatives who were in poor circumstances should be well remembered on every festal occasion. Her own immediate relatives are all in comfortable circumstances. While Mrs. Vanderbilt's name does not appear prominently in the lists of managers of the leading charities, yet she contributes largely to them in a very quiet manner, always accompanying such contributions with the request that her name be not mentioned. While her circle of formal acquaintances is necessarily a large one, yet comparatively few persons know her intimately, but those speak of her in the highest terms as an exemplary wife, mother, and woman.

THE HEAD OF THE FAMILY.

Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, who will now probably become the head of the family, was Miss Alice Gwinn, a young lady who, with her sister, occupied a prominent position in Cincinnati society previous to her marriage. Mrs. Vanderbilt is very petite, with rather pretty but not exactly handsome features. She is also exceedingly domestic in her tastes, and devoted to her family of boys, but, until she went into mourning last winter for a relative, was present at all the larger balls of the winter season. Unaffected and simple in manner, she yet has much quiet dignity. She has the best taste in dress of any of the women in the Vanderbilt family. Some of her ball costumes worn in late years were remarkably effective and handsome. She enters into all her husband's charitable work with the most hearty good-will. Her residence at the corner of Fifty-seventh street and Fifth avenue is one of the most artistically decorated houses in the city, largely the result of Mrs. Vanderbilt's taste and direction.

WILLIAM K.'S WIFE.

A very different type of woman from her mother-in-law and sister-in-law is Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt, the wife of the second son. She was married to Mr. Vanderbilt in 1876, and was formerly Miss Alvah Smith, a daughter of Mr. Smith of Mobile, who lived with his family many years in Paris. She and her sisters, Miss Amidie, Miss Jennie, now Mrs. Fernando Yznaga, and Miss Mamie Smith, now in Paris, were prominent belles in New York society. She is tall and slight, neither blonde nor brunette, her hair slightly grayish, although still a young woman. She is gifted with very fine conversational powers, being quick in repartee and sarcastic at times, which has had rather the tendency to make her somewhat feared in society, to which she is devoted. She felt her husband's financial reverses, which made it necessary for her to retire for a time from their leading position, very keenly. Her intimacy with Lady Mandeville, formerly Miss Consuela Yznaga, has been of long standing, resulting in the latter's making her a visit of a year lately, during which time, at Lady Mandeville's suggestion, her famous fancy-dress ball was given. Mrs. Vanderbilt dresses chiefly in black, which best adorns her face and figure. She has three children, is a good hostess, and delights in entertaining. She is fond of admiration, and is in fact a thorough woman of the world in every particular.

MRS. FREDERICK W.

Mrs. Frederick W. Vanderbilt, the wife of the third son, is the youngest of the daughters-in-law. She was a Miss Anthony of Rhode Island, a relative of the late Senator Anthony. She first married a nephew of William H. Vanderbilt, Mr. William Terrence, from whom she obtained a divorce on the ground of desertion, after a brief wedded life of six months, and a year after married Mr. Frederick Vanderbilt, much against the wishes of his father and mother, who were not reconciled for some time to the match. They, however, grew to be very fond of Mrs. Vanderbilt, and three years ago, at the completion of the Fifth avenue palace, the now dead millionaire presented the young couple with his former residence at Fifth avenue and Fortieth street. Mrs. Frederick Vanderbilt is fond of society, but her husband's aversion to it does not permit her to go out to any extent.

THE DEAD MAN'S DAUGHTERS.

The eldest of Mr. Vanderbilt's daughters is Mrs. Elliott F. Shepard, formerly Miss Margaret Vanderbilt. She is tall and dark, and, while not handsome, has a very sweet face. She has a large family and inherits her mother's domestic tastes, going into society very little except to dinners, which her husband's professional position makes necessary. She dresses quietly and in good taste.

Mrs. William D. Sloane, formerly Miss Emily Vanderbilt, now the wife of one of the members of the large carpet firm, lives with her husband and family in the upper one of the two Fifth avenue palaces. She was married about twelve years ago, and is very happy in her domestic relations, having several young children, to whom she is very devoted. She is tall and frail-looking, with light hair, slightly reddish in tinge. Mrs. Sloane's chief diversion is the opera, and she may be seen in her father's box at the Metropolitan Opera-House almost every night of the season.

A brunette, and of medium hight, is Mrs. Hamilton McK. Twombly, formerly Miss Florence Vanderbilt, and the wife of Mr. Vanderbilt's favorite son-in-law. By many persons she is considered the handsomest of the women of the family. She was married in 1879 at St. Bartholomew's Church, and the excitement her wedding created is not yet forgotten. With her husband she occupies the house specially built for her by her father at Fifth avenue and Fifty-fourth street. A happy and devoted wife, she inherits all the domestic traits of her family.

The youngest of the daughters is Mrs. Seward Webb, formerly Miss Lelia Vanderbilt, who was married three years ago after a romantic courtship. Her husband, who was a young doctor, and a son of the late James Watson Webb, was not looked upon with favor by Mr. Vanderbilt on his first suit for the hand of his daughter, and for a time the young couple were separated, but love, as usual, conquered and Mr. Vanderbilt relented. They were soon afterward married and are living very happily together. Dr. Webb is now President of the sleeping-car company connected with the New York Central Road and has abandoned his profession. Mrs. Webb is short and dark and rather a pretty woman. She was very fond of society before her marriage, but is not now often seen at the larger entertainments of the season.

Ella Wheeler-Wilcox.

Ella Wheeler-Wilcox, the author of "Poems of Passion," has a fair complexion and hazel eyes. It is said that the poetess took her first dancing lessons at a village near her home, when she was 8 years old. She became a terpsichorean devotee, and, when not composing, often gayly tipped the light fantastic, like some fabled faun, humming a tune to suit the motion. Years afterward she was at a reception given in her honor, and danced with such grace that a reporter described her not only as "the poetry of motion, but poetry in motion." Her first attempt at composing was at the age of 8 years. A lot of old-fashioned flowers grew about her home. On the blank page of old letters she found she wrote a story describing the jealousy of Mr. Hollyhock because Miss Dahlia danced with Mr. Nasturtium and Miss Fouro'clock hung her head in a sulky manner because Mr. Bachelorbutton did not waltz with her. Ella's mother noticed her absorbing occupation, and when the little story was read, she foresaw the literary future of her child. But poetry, success, adulation, and even marriage have not robbed her of the love for dancing, and her grace in that accomplishment keeps pace with her literary progress. She was in New York the other day reading proof for her forthcoming novel, "Mal Moulee." She said: "I am not as impervious to criticism now as I was before I was married. Since I was married many cruel and bitter things appeared in print about my husband and myself. Why, a woman who professed to be my friend wrote to an Indianapolis paper that she saw my husband, and described him as a man devoid of any emotion. She wound up the letter by saying that he had exhausted all pleasures, and at last concluded to marry a poetess just for the novelty. These are mild stories compared to some. If all couples were as happily married as we the world would be filled only with sweetness and light."

Fossil Shark in New York.

The remains of a fossil shark, consisting of a portion of a defensive fin spine, were found in the drift in a cultivated field in the town of Benton, in this county, by Mr. David Croizer, a few days ago. The specimen was partly incased in a block of coliferous limestone, from which most of the lime had been dissolved out, leaving the usual flinty horns and a thin layer of chalk. The portion found was two and three-tenths inches long, and the entire spine must have been at least nine inches long. The extinct shark to which it belonged is known in palentology as Machæranthius major of Newberry, and is often found in Ohio. This is supposed to be the first time this species has been found in New York State. The fin spines of this genius of shark were formidable weapons of defense, being shaped like a double bayonet, and ancipital or two edged, but curved like a tusk, and fixed at the base into the cartilaginous skull, and hence were not movable, as are the little fin spines of the catfish. The sides of the spines are concave on each side of the raised angular ridge running the whole length through the middle of each side, and are thus like two bayonets applied together by their flat sides, giving great strength. They occurred in twos, and were rights and lefts. These ancient sharks had no real bones, and their framework or skeletons were of cartilage, except the spine, which was bony and covered with smooth enamel. For this reason it is rare to find fossils of the other parts of these sharks, the soft parts of the skeletons generally decomposing before petrifaction could take place.—*Penn Yan Chronicle.*

A few days ago a heated lamp chimney in a New York elevated railway car snapped into twenty pieces or more, which fell upon the seats below. Fortunately there was but one passenger within range of them, and no damage was done. Not many months ago, at the Union League Club's ladies reception, a piece of carbon, heated to a white heat and about as large as a pea, fell upon the white silk dress of a lady guest who was walking beneath the electric light. Had it fallen a second sooner it would have burned her shoulder frightfully. Electricity has its dangers as well as advantages.

Jennie Lind will sing in public next summer for the first time in twenty-two years. Her appearance will be for a charitable purpose.

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PHYSICIANS AND DRUGGISTS RECOMMEND IT.

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QUALITY NOT QUANTITY. On Every Bottle

THE BEST TONIC.

This medicine, combining Iron with pure vegetable tonics, quickly and completely Cures Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Weakness, Impure Blood, Malaria, Chills and Fevers, and Neuralgia.

It is an unfailing remedy for Diseases of the Kidneys and Liver.

It is invaluable for Diseases peculiar to Women, and all who lead sedentary lives.

It does not injure the teeth, cause headache, or produce constipation—*other Iron medicines do.*

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Backache, Crick, Rheumatism, Lumbago, Affections, Sore Chest, or pain in any part, local or deep-seated, quickly relieved by ONE MINUTE PLASTER is applied. A powerful strengthener, and the best porous Plaster ever known. Made from Burgundy Pitch, Canada Balsam and the virtues of fresh Hops. Always handy for sudden pains and weaknesses. Magic in action. 25c. 5 for $1.00, everywhere. Mailed for price. HOP PLASTER COMPANY, Boston, Mass.

Hop Plaster

THOSE WHO BELIEVE that Nature will work off a Cough or a Cold should understand that this MAY be done, but at the expense of the Constitution, and we all know that repeating this dangerous practice weakens the Lung Powers and terminates in a Consumptive's Grave. Don't take the chances; use DR. BIGELOW'S CURE, which is a safe, pleasant and speedy cure for all Throat and Lung Troubles. In 50 cent and dollar bottles.

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Is the best known remedy for all blood diseases, stomach and liver troubles, pimples, costiveness, bad breath, piles, ague and malarial diseases, indigestion, loss of appetite, low spirits, headache, and all diseases of the kidneys. Price 50 cents, of all druggists.

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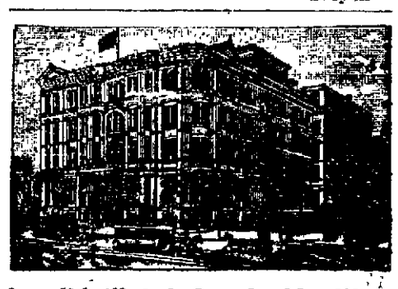

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It is a powerful Restorative Tonic and Nervine, imparts vigor and strength to the system, and cures, as if by magic, Leucorrhœa, or "whites," excessive flowing, painful menstruation, unnatural suppressions, prolapsus or falling of the uterus, weak back, anteversion, retroversion, bearing-down sensations, chronic congestion, inflammation and ulceration of the womb, inflammation, pain and tenderness in ovaries, internal heat, and "female weakness."

It promptly relieves and cures Nausea and Weakness of Stomach, Indigestion, Bloating, Nervous Prostration, and Sleeplessness, in either sex.

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Mrs. Frank Leslie.

There is a deal of comfort in writing about such a woman as sits at the head of Frank Leslie's Publishing House and manages its business interests. She has just returned from a four months trip in Europe and is warmly welcomed by a host of admiring friends. Mrs. Leslie, every one knows, has brains, but not every one knows how magnificently well Nature encased them. There's a head that's poised to a dot—just right—independent, but not self-conscious, but telling in its unmistakable set and poise that it is capable of managing almost anything; a face that one never forgets, whether they are interested or not: the loveliest complexion, between blonde and fair; a pair of great, deep blue eyes, that seem to be saying whole volumes of things, and you feel inclined to ask: "What are you thinking about?" at the same time hoping she will tell it all and more, too: the eye-lashes are low and heavy, the shape of the eye perfect. As she speaks her whole face is dancing with intelligences and emotions of the most fascinating types. She receives her callers at her office usually sitting at her desk—in fact, she seldom rises, but extends her hand with charming hospitality, and motions you to an upholstered easy chair at her side.

Not until Mrs. Leslie is on her feet is she seen at the best advantage. Her fine, erect, graceful figure attracts attention at once; the shoulders are perfect, the neck a model for a sculptor. She walks with that firm, possessive gait that marks not only good breeding, but how vital to a lovely woman her promenade step should be. There is no useless swinging of skirts and bobbing here and there of a bustle; no hitching on one foot and twisting of hip, or see-saw of the body and shoulders, but an even, firm step and quiet carriage of the whole woman that, set off in clothes of the best taste as to fitting and style, is an example to the majority of lady pedestrians on the street. Mrs. Leslie does not affect colors in her wardrobe at the office; she is generally in black, either silk or cashmere. She wears a little jewelry of the very best, usually diamonds, and her petite feet are to be seen in elegantly fitting boots.

The Shamrock.

It is related that when St. Patrick landed in Ireland in the fifth century, having overcome the hostility of the savage islanders, he proceeded to instruct them in the doctrines of Christianity. But in vain did he endeavor to explain to them the doctrine of the trinity in unity. His untutored hearers failed to comprehend his reasoning till, plucking a trefoil to serve as an illustration, he inquired of them: "Is it not as possible for the Father, Son, and Holy Ghost as for these three leaves to grow upon a single stalk?" This argument, according to the legend, immediately convinced the Irish, who yielded to St. Patrick's efforts for their conversion. The shamrock was thenceforth dedicated to the saint and became the national cognizance. It is somewat unfortunate that this pretty story is not to be found in the lives of the great saints of Ireland, but it is still more unfortunate that it is again impossible to determine which is the true shamrock. According to the best authorities, however, the honor is due to the Black Nosuch or Medicago or to the Dutch clover. Both these plants are worn St. Patrick's-Day and are help to the true shamrock.—*Chambers' Journal.*

There is a mule in Tennessee that is seven feet high and weighs 1,800 pounds.

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OVER 1,000,000
BOTTLES SOLD AND NEVER
FAILS TO CURE COUGHS, COLDS,
THROAT AND ALL LUNG TROUBLES
ALL DRUGGISTS SELL IT PRICE,
25 CTS.
COUGH SYRUP
DON'T FORGET THAT
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ALWAYS CURES PIMPLES, BOILES, SORE EYES,
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is a combination of valuable herbs, carefully compounded from the formula of a regular Physician, who used this prescription largely in his private practice with great success. It is *not* a drink, but a medicine used by many physicians. ☞ It is invaluable for *DYSPEPSIA, KIDNEY* and *LIVER COMPLAINTS, NERVOUS EXHAUSTION, WEAKNESS, INDIGESTION, &c.*; and while curing will *not* hurt the system.

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"My son was completely prostrated by fever and ague. Quinine and barks did him no good. I then sent for Mishler's Herb Bitters and in a short time the boy was quite well."

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"Your Bitters, I can say, and do say, are prescribed by some of the oldest and most prominent physicians in our city."

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The tusks of a mastodon recently found in Illinois weighed 175 pounds each. What a gigantic toothache that animal must have been capable of having! And such neuralgia! Neuralgia, or nerve-ache, generally proceeds from a disordered condition of the blood. Brown's Iron Bitters enriches and purifies this and drives neuralgia out. Mr. W. W. Redman; Piqua, O., says, "Brown's Iron Bitters permanently cured me of neuralgia."

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To all who are suffering from the errors and indiscretions of youth, nervous weakness, early decay, loss of manhood, &c., I will send a recipe that will cure you FREE OF CHARGE. This great remedy was discovered by a missionary in South America. Send a self-addressed envelope to the Rev. Joseph T. Inman, Station D. New York City. oct30-1y

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Mr. S. W. Benerman, of Philadelphia, Pa., for many years identified with the wholesale hardware business, had rheumatism in his arm, and could not dress or undress, but with the most excruciating pain. He used St. Jacobs Oil, and the result, he says, was wonderful if not miraculous.

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The greatest medical wonder of the world Warranted to speedily cure Burns, Bruises, Cuts, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Cancers, Piles, Chilblains, Corns, Tetter, Chapped Hands, and all skin eruptions, guaranteed to cure in every instance, or money refunded. 25 cents per box. For sale by Z. F. Baltzly. Mar23,83,1y

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If you are suffering from low and depressed spirits, loss of appetite, general debility, disordered blood, weak constitution, headache, or any disease of a bilious nature, by all means procure a bottle of Electrie Bitters, you will be surprised at the rapid result that will follow; you will be inspired with new life; strength and activity will return again and misery will cease, and henceforth you will rejoice in the praise of Electric Bitters. Sold at fifty cents a bottle by Z. T. Baltzly. 6

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Consumptives, and all those who suffer from any affection of the throat and lungs, can always find a certain cure in Dr King's New Discovery for Consumption. Thousands of permanent cures verify the truth of this statement. No medicine can show such a record of wonderful cures. Thousands of once hopeless sufferers now gratefully proclaim they owe their lives to this New Discovery. It will cost you nothing to give it a trial. Free trial bottle at Z. T. Baltzley's drug store. Large size $1.00. 2

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Slight pain in the side, the skin and eyes assume a thick yellow coat, digestion is impaired, an unpleasant sinking sensation at the pit of the stomach is experienced, the bowels are irregular, the mind fretful, the memory weakened, sometimes a slight cough, coldness of the hands and feet, sometimes loss of appetite and at others unnatural craving for food, dizziness of the head, blurring before the eyes, depressed spirits, bad breath, feeling of uncertainty of having left something undone but can't tell what it is. Take Simmons Liver Regulator, it will remove all these feelings and make you well.

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The dangerous period with children is during teething from six to thirty months. Inflamed gums are quite apt to produce fever, or indigestion, disordered stomach or convulsions. A little fore-knowledge at such times has saved many a child's life. In case of convulsions, the face and head should be promptly bathed with cold water and the entire body placed in a hot bath. At the same time with a sharp pocket knife, lance the swollen gum. The attendant feverishness and irritability should be allayed by a soothing aperient medicine. We know of nothing better than Castoria, a well authenticated prescription, the formula of which is widely published. Give the child plenty of air, plenty of exercise and of purity of water.—*Hall's Journal of Health.* It

Music hath charms to soothe the savage breast. This does not refer, however to that particular sort of music that rouses us from our beds at night, to wit: the cries of children suffering from a sudden attack of cramp colic, pain in the stomach or bowels. Such an emergency is safely provided against if Mishler's Herb Bitters is kept in the house. It is an invaluable remedy for such complaints.

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33-1y

NERVE-LIFE AND VIGOR restored in men and women by using Gilmore's Aromatic Wine. Sold by druggists.

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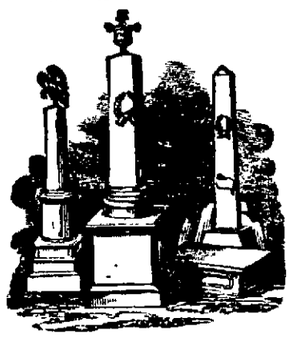

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Only Sure Cure for Rheumatism.

After having fully demonstrated the fact that the above is a sure cure for Rheumatism, I have concluded to purchase the recipe and manufacture it for sale. As one bottle will cure any ordinary case of Rheumatism, I have concluded to sell it at One Dollar per bottle. On receipt of one dollar I will send one bottle free to any part of the United States

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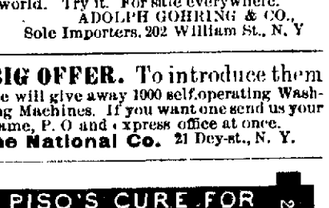

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Wheeling & Lake Erie R. R.

BETWEEN TOLEDO AND MARIETTA.
In effect January, 1886.

GOING SOUTH AND EAST.	No. 5.	No. 7.	No. 9.*	No. 1.*
	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.	A. M.
Toledo.....Lv	7 45	12 30	5 00	.....
Fremont.....	9 07	1 47	6 18	.....
Clyde.....	9 23	2 03	6 33	.....
Bellevue.....	9 37	2 18	6 47	.....
Monroeville.....	9 55	2 32	7 02	1 35
Norwalk.....Ar	10 05	3 03	7 1.	1 50
.....Lv	10 10	3 03	7 22	1 50
Clarksfield.....	10 33	3 25	7 44	.....
Brighton.....	s10 43	3 38	s7 57	.....
Wellington.....	11 00	3 52	8 10	2 32
Lodi.....	11 32	4 24	8 44	3 10
Creston.....Ar	11 50	4 40	9 00	3 15
.....Lv	P. M.		AM 30	3 15
Orrville.....Ar	12 30	5 10	6 0	*1 45
.....Lv	12 40	5 10	6 00	.....
Massillon.....	1 20	5 50	6 40	.....
Navarre.....	1 35	6 0.	6 55	.....
Valley Junction.....	2 05	6 35	7 30	.....
New Cumberland...	2 25	7 05	7 50	.....
Sherrodsville.....	2 40	7 20	8 30	.....
Leesville.....	2 58	7 38	8 5.	.....
Bowerstown.....	3 05	7 45	9 10	.....
Valley Junction Lv	2 12	.....	7 35	.....
Canal Dover.....	2 38	.....	8 00	.....
Newcomerstown	3 27	.....	8 47	.....
Cambridge	4 30	.....	9 45	.....
Marietta ..... Ar	7 20	.....	12 50	.....

GOING NORTH AND WEST.	No. 6.	No. 8.	No. 4.	No. 2.
	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.	A. M.
Marietta.....Lv	6 20	2 30	.....	.....
Cambridge.....	8 54	5 20	.....	.....
Newcomerstown ...	9 17	5 20	.....	.....
Canal Dover.....	10 05	6 55	.....	.....
Valley Junction Ar	s10 28	7 20	.....	.....
Bowerstown.....	9 40	4 00	6 20	.....
Leesville.....	9 55	4 20	6 32	.....
Sherrodsville..... Lv	10 15	5 08	6 45	.....
New Cumberland...	10 35	5 35	7 05	.....
Valley Junction Lv	11 15	7 45	7 25	.....
Massillon.....Ar	P. M.	8 35	8 12	.....
.....Lv	12 30	8 35	8 12	.....
Orrville.....	1 25	10 15	8 50	4 55
Creston.....Ar	1 57	10 45	9 22	5 25
.....Lv	1 57	10 45	9 22	*5 35
Lodi.....	2 18	11 06	9 49	5 56
Wellington.....	2 45	11 28	10 10	6 25
Brighton.....	2 57	.....	10 23	s6 38
Clarksfield.....	3 10	.....	10 37	6 52
Hartland.....	s3 17	A. M.	s10 45	7 00
Norwalk.....Ar	3 30	12 10	11 23	7 16
.....Lv	3 35	12 10	11 25	7 25
Monroeville.....	3 47	*12 25	11 37	7 37
Bellevue.....	4 04	.....	11 55	7 55
Clyde.....	4 18	.....	P. M.	8 08
Fremont.....	4 35	.....	12 30	8 25
Toledo.....Lv	5 55	.....	1 55	9 45

*Daily. s—Stop on signal.

CENTRAL STANDARD TIME.
CONNECTIONS:

At Fremont with L. E. & W. Rv.
At Clyde with I. B. & W. Ry.
At Bellevue with N. Y. C. & S. L. Ry.
At Monroeville with B. & O. Ry.
At Norwalk with L. S. & M. S. Ry.
At Huron and Norwalk with the L. S. & M. S. R. R.
At Wellington with the C. C. C. & I
At Creston with the N. Y. P. & O.
At Orrville with the P., Ft W. & C. and the A. & C.
At Massillon with the P., Ft W. & C. and the C., T. V. & W.
At Newcomerstown with P. C. & St. L. Ry.
At Cambridge with B. & O. Ry.
At Point Pleasant with Eastern Ohio Ry.
At Marietta with M. & C. Ry.

JAS. M. HALL, Gen. Passenger Agt. M. D. WOODFORD, Gen. Supt.

Cleveland, Mt. Vernon & Delaware Railroad

TIME TABLE.

Standard Central Time.—In Effect, Sunday, May 24, 1885.

NORTH.

Leave	No 1 Ex	3 Mail	Accom'n	Nt't Ex
Cincinnati	8 00pm	7 25 am		8 00pm
Columbus	8 00am	11 35 am	4 30 pm	11 45pm
Westerville		11 58	4 5.	12 12am
Galena	8 41		5 11	12 28
Sunbury	8 46		5 16	12 34
Conait	8 55		5 5	12 49
Centerburg	9 09	12 32 pm	5 39	1 02
Mt. Liberty	9 19		5 49	1 12
Bangs	9 28		5 58	1 21
Mt. Vernon	10 00	1 00	6 26	1 35
Gambier	10 13	1 13	6 37	1 45
Howard	10 23		6 46	1 55
Danville	10 43		6 56	2 05
Gann	10 44		7 06	2 15
Black Creek	11 09		7 30	2 37
Killbuck	11 23		7 43	2 50
Millersburg	11 38	2 12	7 56	3 04
Holmesville	11 53		8 07	3 14
Fredericksb'g	12 04 pm	2 27	8 16	3 23
Apple Creek	12 19		8 29	3 37
Orrville	12 15	2 50	8 45	4 15
Marshallville	12 55	3 04		4 28
Warwick	1 06	3 14		4 42
Clinton	1 11			4 49
New Portage	1 27			5 07
Akron	1 43	3 45		5 30
Cuyahoga Fl	1 57	3 58		5 48
Hudson	2 13	4 13		5 58
Cleveland	3 20	5 15		7 00

SOUTH.

Leave		Fast M'l	Accom'n	
Cleveland	2 00 pm	9 00 am		7 00pm
Hudson	3 10	10 00		8 00
Cuyahoga Fl	3 27	10 17		8 17
Akron	3 45	10 30		8 30
New Portage	3 59			8 44
Clinton	4 13			8 58
Warwick	4 18	10 58		9 03
Marshallville	4 30	11 07		9 14
Orrville	4 44	11 20	4 30 am	9 29
Apple Creek	5 02		4 47	9 47
Fredericksbrg	5 16	11 45	5 00	10 02
Holmesville	5 25		5 09	10 13
Millersburg	5 37	12 05 pm	5 22	10 28
Killbuck	5 50		5 35	10 42
Black Creek	6 04		5 48	10 54
Gann	6 26		6 12	11 15
Danville	6 36	12 54	6 22	11 24
Howard	6 46		6 32	11 34
Gambier	6 56	1 12	6 42	11 44
Mt. Vernon	7 26	1 45	7 14	
Bangs	7 35		7 25	
Mt Liberty	7 43		7 34	11 58
Centerburg	7 54	2 12	7 44	
Conait	8 07		7 57	
Sunbury	8 15		8 05	
Galena	8 20		8 10	
Westerville	8 35		8 25	
Columbus	9 00		8 55	

E. C. JANES,
Gen'l Pass'r Agent, Akron, O.
N. MONSARRAT
Gen'l Superintendent, Akron, O.

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TIME TABLE.

P., Ft. W. & C. Railway.

Schedule in Effect Nov. 29, 1885.

Trains depart from MASSILLON station as follows:

CENTRAL TIME.

GOING WEST

		Depart.
No. 1,	Fast Line,	† 3 52 a. m.
9,	Chicago Express,	†10 24 "
7,	Ft. Wayne Mail,	† 1 55 p. m.
3,	Mail Express,	* 5 13 "
	Local Freight,	† 7 06 a. m.

GOING EAST

		Depart.
No. 8,	Day Express,	‡ 2 49 a. m.
6,	Mail Express,	*11 12 p. m.
4,	Fast Line,	*12 m
10,	Eastern Express,	† 9 07 a m.
	Local Freight,	†11 5. a.m.

Pullman Palace Sleeping and Hotel Cars attached to through trains run without change westbound to Chicago; eastbound to Pittsburgh, arriving at Baltimore Washington, Philadelphia and New York.

For time tables, rates of fare, through tickets and baggage checks, and further information regarding the running of trains, apply to J. A. Shoemaker, Ticket Agent, Massillon, Ohio.

*Daily. †Daily except Sunday. ‡Daily except Monday.

E. A. FORD,
Gen. Pass. & Ticket Agent.
JAMES McCREA,
Manager
PITTSBURGH, PA.

C. L. & W. Railway.

Condensed Time Table of Passenger Trains.

In effect November 29, 1885, until further notice.

New Standard—90 Meridian time which is 28 minutes slower than Columbus time.

GOING SOUTH.

STATIONS.	Mail.	Ex.	Acc'm.	
Lorain	7 00AM	4 20PM	.....	4 00AM
Sheffield	*7 1.	4 30*	.....	4 10
Elyria	7 20	4 40	.....	4 30
Patterson	*7 28	4 48*	.....	4 45
Grafton	7 4.	5 00	.....	5 10
Cleveland	6 45	4 10	.....	3 30AM
Grafton	7 50	5 15	.....	5 10
Belden	7 58	5 23	.....	6 00
Kharte	8 07	5 32	.....	6 15
York	8 15	5 40	.....	6 30
Medina	8 25	5 48	.....	7 10
Chippewa Lake	8 36	5 58*	.....	7 35
Seville	8 46	6 07	.....	8 03
Sterling	8 55	6 14	.....	8 30
Easto	9 10	6 29	.....	9 10
Silver Creek			.....	
Warwick	9 21	6 40	.....	9 40
Canal Fulton	9 30	6 48	.....	10 00
Pauls	9 40	6 58*	.....	10 20
Massillon	9 55	7 10	6 00AM	1 10
Navarre	10 08	7 25	6 15	11 35
Justus	10 15	7 30	6 22	11 50
Barrs Mills	10 22	7 37	6 32	12 10PM
Strasburgh	10 33	7 49	6 45	12 35
Canal Dover	10 45	8 02	7 00	1 05
New Philadel	10 54	8 10	7 09	1 30
Goshen		8 15	7 15*	1 45
Tuscarawas	11 05*	8 20*	7 2. *	1 55
Urichsville	at 11 15	8 30*		
"	lv 11 10		7 30	2 15
Newport	11 47*		7 40*	3 00
Stillwater	11 59*		7 50	3 20
Tippecanoe	1 09PM		8 00	3 45
Freeport	12 24		8 20	5 00
Butler	12 37		8 30	5 30
Clevenger			8 35*	5 45
Holloway	12 50		8 45	6 00
Flushing	1 01		8 52	6 20
Lafferty	1 12*		9 02	6 40
Bruce	1 18		9 09	6 55
Fairpoint	1 27		9 17	7 15
Maynard	1 37		9 27	7 35
Kidds	1 43		9 33	7 45
Barton	1 48		9 39	8 00
Pasco	1 57		9 48	8 15
Bridgeport	2 10		10 05	8 45

Ar. Wheeling by Street Car from Bridgeport.

GOING NORTH.

STATIONS.	Exp.	Cl Ex	Accom.	Accom.
Lv. Wheeling by Street Car for Bridgeport.				
Bridgeport	.....	11 30am	3 15pm	4 00
Pasco	.....	11 42*	3 30	4 25
Barton	.....	11 50	3 40	4 35
Kidds	.....	11 54	*3 44	4 50
Maynard	.....	12 00	3 50	5 05
Fairpoint	.....	12 10pm	4 01	5 25
Bruce	.....	12 20	4 11	5 40
Lafferty	.....	12 28	4 19	5 55
Flushing	.....	12 38	4 30	6 15
Holloway	.....	12 50	4 40	6 35
Clevenger	.....	.....	*4 48	6 40
Butler	.....	1 00	4 50	6 55
Freeport	.....	1 10	5 00	7 10
Tippecanoe	.....	1 28	5 15	8 00
Stillwater	.....	1 36	5 28	8 20
Newport	.....	*1 46	*5 35	8 35
ar Uhrichsv	5 00am	1 55	5 44	9 00
lv "	*5 40	*2 15	5 41	9 00am
Tuscarawas	*5 48	2 23	*5 51	9 15
Goshen	5 53	.....	*5 57	9 25
New Phila	6 00	2 37	6 05	9 50
C Dover	6 09	2 46	6 14	10 45
Strasburg	6 21	2 58	6 27	11 30
Barr's Mills	6 32	3 09	6 40	12 10pm
Justus	6 40	3 17	6 48	12 25
Navarre	*6 45	*3 22	6 55	12 40pm
Massillon	7 00	3 37	7 10	1 00
Pauls	*7 12	3 50		1 50
C Fulton	7 21	3 58	..	2 10
Warwick	7 30	4 08	..	2 30
Easton	7 42	4 17	...	3 00
Sterling	7 55	4 32	...	3 35
Seville	8 03	4 40	....	3 55
Chippewa L	*8 14	*4 50	...	4 15
Medina	8 25	5 00	..	5 45
York	8 32	5 07	....	6 00
Eharte	8 40	5 15	.....	6 15
Belden	8 47	5 23	.....	6 30
ar Grafton	8 55	5 30	.....	7 00
Cleveland	lv 00am	6 35	.....	10 30am
le Grafton	9 05	5 40	...	7 05pm
Patterson	*9 15	5 49	....	7 15
Elyria	9 25	*6 02	.....	7 45
Sheffield	*9 32	6 10		8 05
Lorain	9 40	*6 20pm		8 25pm
Grafton	9 05	*5 40	.....	.....

All trains daily, (Sundays excepted.)

CONNECTIONS.

At Cleveland with fast trains for the east, Also with Cleveland and Detroit Daily Line Steamers.

(1) At Elyria with L S & M S, Railway for Sandusky, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c.

(2) At Grafton with C C C & I Ry, for Indianapolis, St Louis and the West.

(3) At Sterling with A & G W Ry, for Akron, Ashland, Mansfield, &c.

(4) At Warwick with C Mt V & C Ry. for Mt. Vernon and Columbus.

(4) At Massillon with P F W & C Ry. for Canton, Wooster, Alliance, &c.

(6) At Dover with M & C Ry, for Cambridge. Marietta Parkersburg

(7) At Uhrichsville with P C & St L Ry for Steubenville, Coshocton and Zanesville.

At Wheeling with railroads diverging Also with Ohio River Steamers

Massillon Independent,

O. W. THOMAS, - - - EDITOR

THE committee having in charge the investigation of the Cincinnati frauds are receiving some very interesting testimony. A man named Evans was before the committee on Wednesday, and testified that he assisted in having fraudulent tickets counted in one of the wards in Cincinnati and that the fraudulent tickets were gotten at the *Enquirer* office.

THE railway mail service is as completely under Republican rule, as though we had no Democratic Administration Superintendent Jamison is a mean radical, and manages to keep every Democrat out of the service Jamison ought to be bounced at once.—*Ohio Patriot*

That is the way Democrats, who do not hold office, look at all Republicans who do

THE new postmaster at this office is beginning to assume tangible shape Sena or Payne has recommended Hon. Anthony Howells for the position, and keeping in view the former recommendations of the Senator, Mr Howell s chances for writing P M after his name are pretty good. The dispatch which brings the intelligence of Mr Howell s recommendation also states that ex-Lieutenant Governor Warwick has a man for the place and that his appointment is being urged upon the President. As the moss-back element of the party is in very bad humor at present, the Administration may feel inclined to throw them a bone in the way of the postmastership, just to keep them from wasting their energies in useless fits of anger

ALL these charges about Senator Payne s fraudulent election to the Senate is the height of folly at this late day Nobody can be helped by opening up such a question and the Democratic party may be injured If there were any bribes accepted by legislators two years ago no proof of it has ever been made and none can be made. The charges will fall harmless at Senator Payne s feet.—*Ohio Patriot.*

No matter what may or may not be proven in Payne's case, the people are thoroughly convinced that Senator Payne owes his present high position to the use of money in a manner prohibited by law Possibly the Senator may not have been aware of it, but that is hardly likely His most intimate friends used it for him, and it was through their machination that he was elected, if elected at all, which seems rather doubtful in view of the claims set forth by a large number of his supposed supporters, that they voted for Ward Let the investigation go on, and if the Senator comes out unscathed we will be very glad

THE fraud which appears to permeate the Democratic party of Ohio is being brought very close home to the Democrats of Stark county. Hon. L. C. Cole was called before the committee on investigation to testify in regard to the Payne bribery, and in a general way substantiated the charges preferred by Donavin. Upon cross-examination Mr. Cole stated that personally he knew nothing whatever of any money having been used The Democrats who are accused of accepting bribes are very indignant at Cole's attempt to convey the idea to the committee that they are guilty without being able to substantiate the statements made by him. One of them, Mr Zeigler, used the following language, in a conversation with a correspondent of the Cleveland *Press*:

"Cole is the wrong man to throw stones. He was not elected in Stark County. It was 'fixed' afterwards. He has no more right to a seat in the House than the Hamilton county men who were bounced out of here the other day."

This is a charge of which Mr Cole should take notice. If he wishes to stand clear before his constituents in this county he should demand specific charges and a searching investigation of the matter. The people of Stark county want to know whether their Representative in the halls of legislation is there by fair means or foul.

CANTON.

Canton's small-pox patient is progressing nicely. He will not be very badly marked.

Temperance continues to boom.

The Entre Nous Club gave the first dance of the season at the Manitou Hall Friday evening.

The opening of the Harford House is to be a grand affair. Guests are expected from all the neighboring cities and towns Special trains will be run from Cleveland and Wheeling.

A series of meetings are being held at the Presbyterian Church Over fifty new members have been added. Rev. A. S. E. Taylor, of Wooster, preached Sunday evening.

The G A R Banquet last Friday evening was a decided success. Over five hundred persons were served with bean soup, bacon, hard-tack and coffee, in genuine army style. Introductory speeches were made by several members of the post and excellent music was furnished by an impromptu choir.

Mt. Union and Alliance.

Sleighing is good and the horses have to suffer.

Henry Camp delivers a series of lectures on temperance, at Alliance this week.

Dr Grimes, of the First Presbyterian Church, Alliance, has been at Crestline the past week, assisting in revival meetings at that place.

A number of students attended the literary society at Fairmount schoolhouse Tuesday evening. They had a pleasant time.

Two young men of this town wished to see their girls. After walking to Alliance, they found the train had departed. Resolved not to allow the boys to find it out, they walked the eight miles there, and arrived in time to force the young ladies to arise from their couches to receive them. Mum is the word they claim.

The R S Society adjourned meeting Friday evening, February 6th, to attend the concert given by the "Nashville Students" (Tennesseeans), at the M. E. Church, Alliance, on that evening.

Wm. D Holtzworth delivered a lecture on "The Battle of Gettysburg," Wednesday evening, February 3d, at the Opera House.

NAVARRE.

H G Johnston, of Selma, Kan. visited here last week

Mr A W Rader, wife and daughter, of Cincinnati, visited the past week at the home of Prof S. Weimer

Mrs Alex Garver and Mrs. W. A Miller are visiting friends in Pittsburgh.

J S Shields, of the Wilmot *Enterprise*, was in town Monday on business.

The average young American hangeth on cutters. Verily, verily, I say unto you, his reward has been many a "cutter"

"*Resolved*, That Mormons are more dangerous to civil and religious liberty in the United States than the Chinese," will be discussed in the literary hall this evening

About forty Navarreites will attend the Gettysburg lecture at Canton, this evening. A special train will be run after the lecture, to accommodate people outside of Canton.

D S. Souers still suffers from an attack of quinsy.

J W. Ream and wife, of Muncie, Ind., are visiting here among friends.

Rev. J. M. Poulton, pastor of the U. B Church, and a resident of Wilmot, has sold his property in that village, and will emigrate to Kansas in the near future He's a Prohibitionist; and when Prohibition won't come to him, he'll go to it

DALTON.

Greve & Weber, proprietors of the Excelsior Cigar Factory, of this place, have their cigars on the market. They make nine different brands

George Hackett, of Massillon, O., came up here on last Saturday and stayed till Monday morning.

Joseph McElhinney, an old farmer residing near town, is dangerously ill at present, and his recovery is doubtful.

M. L. Wileman went to Geneva, O, on last Friday night for a short visit with his parents, who reside there.

The bracelet party, given by the ladies of the M. E. Church, at the house of Mrs. Thomas Sturgis, on Buckeye street, last Saturday night, was well patronized. Receipts over $16.

Mrs. Thomas Browher, of Mahoning County, O, was called here by the illness of her father.

Miss Ida Cocklin, who has been on an extended visit to her sister, who lives at Goshen, Ind., returned home yesterday (Tuesday).

There was a racket at Bonold's saloon on last Saturday evening, in which one of the parties was knocked down.

Walter Wecht had a narrow escape from losing one of his eyes. His brother Charles was pitching straw in the barn, when the boy got in the way. Not noticing him Charles struck him with the prong of the fork, on his cheek. He is getting along well.

Nothing new has been developed concerning the letter, we reported last week. This week we are informded of another being sent by different parties, and this, we hear, will end in a different case. This last letter we speak of does not have anything to do with the former letter.

DIED:—John Rohrer died last Saturday. It was supposed he had consumption, but such was not the case, as six doctors made an examination and found nothing wrong with his lungs. He was buried at the Mennonite Church on Monday. John was a well-to-do young man, and will be missed in this community.

At the May Festival.

One of the most interesting of the works to be given at the approaching May Festival will be Wagner's Meistersinger, a work "that is beautiful musically, despite his theories, and not because of conformity to them." Its choral numbers—nearly always strong and rich and characteristic in Wagner's compositions—are particularly original and artistic, and markedly illustrative of the art theories of the great eccentric. Our festival chorus will doubtless find a very congenial atmosphere in the Meistersinger. Wagner himself considered this work a failure. He said it was filled with his early faults—in other words, it is melodious, soft and gently harmonious, not thunderous and filled with clash and clatter.—*Cincinnati Times-Star.*

IMPORTANT.

When you visit or leave New York City, save Baggage Expressage and Carriage Hire, and stop at the Grand Union Hotel, opposite Grand Central Depot.

Elegant rooms fitted up at a cost of one million dollars, reduced to $1.00 and upwards per day. European plan. Elevator. Restaurant supplied with the best. Horse cars, stages and elevated railroad to all depots. Families can live better for less money at the Grand Union Hotel, than at any other first-class hotel in the city. Ja1-y

American Thorough-Bred Horses.

Formerly thorough bred horses, as usually bred here, were either a trifle under or over fifteen hands high, as a rule, very few reaching to or exceeding fifteen and one-half hands, their weight in working condition varying from nine hundred to twelve hundred pounds Stallions of this size were not suitable to get sufficiently stout class of roadsters, and in consequence of this, our farmers would seldom take their mares to them, even if their services were offered at quite moderate prices, as they often were, when not fast enough to win at a race, or for some other reason not kept on the course Now among the best, and we believe the most successful breeders, thorough-breds are preferred of fifteen and one-half to sixteen and one half hands high, and weighing eleven hundred to thirteen hundred pounds. These are large enough to get powerful carriage horses and general roadsters, on cold blooded mares of good size. In England occasional thorough-breds attain seventeen hands, and we believe Harkaway and Harkforward were a trifle over this; but are not certain as to the fact. This is rather an undesirable size, but they were splendid horses, very fleet, and got superior stock. A grandson of Harkaway, we are informed, is now standing in Kentucky, and is a worthy descendant of this great horse.—A B ALLEN, in *American Agriculturist* for February.

A Novel Feature in Investments.

The whole country after having undergone a period of depression is now asking itself, what busines has least been affected and uninjured?

Such a business, industry or corporation, that can make a better showing now than before the crisis attracts the attention of capital, merits the confidence of investors and is being eagerly sought for

There is such a business, and it has heretofore been monopolized by English and Scotch capital until some three hundred millions have been invested in the ranche and cattle business of this great country.

Foremost amongst the strongest, richest and most successful American Companies stand the United States Land and Investment Company, 145 Broadway, New York, which is now offering $500,000 first mortgage 6 per cent. 10 year bonds, for subscription at 90 cash, or at par, upon a novel installment feature which appeals to the farmer as well as the banker, the clerk and mechanic as well as the millionaire, and to all who desire to invest their savings at better rates of interest than any bank will allow.

This company issues certificates of indebtedness in one and five dollars, each representing an installment, and when the investor has purchased $50 of these certificates he becomes entitled to a $100 gold bond, first mortgage, bearing 6 per cent. interest, which he can obtain upon presenting his certificates or forwarding them by letter to the company's office, at 145 Broadway, New York.

The remaining $50 due on the bond being payable to the company in monthly installments not exceeding $5.

The bond commences to draw interest on delivery the same as if fully paid. In addition to which the company gives as a bonus, fee, one fully paid up share of stock of the value of $25.

Those desiring to buy their bonds outright for cash can do so at 10 per cent. discount in $100, $500 or $1000 bonds and receive one five or ten shares of stock free. The bonds are secured by property owned absolutely by the company, estimated to be worth $3,000,000, and this money received from sale of bonds will be invested in cattle, the income from which it is estimated will yield 30 per cent. upon the stock after paying 6 per cent. on the bonds.

Applications are being forwarded in great numbers daily, and all those who desire to subscribe should send at once for prospectuses and full information to the United States Land and Investment Company, 145 Broadway, New York.—*The N. Y. Financier.* 29y

You can find the largest assortment in the city of Gents Neckties, Mufflers, Silk Handkerchiefs and Gloves at C. M. Whitman's Clothing House, 11 West Main street.

Mothers.

There are upon the skin of every human being, child and adult alike, 2,300 pores. Through these pores in the form of insensible perspiration, is expelled more than one quarter of the nourishment taken into the system The importance of keeping open these perspiration valves upon the child's body, is second only to that of promptly digesting the food eaten It was to open the pores of the skin and to assimilate the food that Dr Pitcher formulated Castoria. Loose bowels, constipation fevers and eruptions which are so constant among infants and children, and which kill one-third of all children before they are five years old, are principally from these two causes It is from the wonderful results attendant upon the use of Castoria in regulating the stomachs and bowels and keeping open the pores of the skin, that Castoria acquired its world wide reputation With plenty of water for the body, with pure air for the lungs and Castoria to assimilate the food there need be no nourishment for sickness among children Castoria is a vegetable preparation without morphine or opium, prepared from a thirty years' extensive practice, even it a formula never attained by another medicine.

Watkins Bros.

Respectfully invite your attention to the many bargains they are offering throughout their establishment, and you will find it to your advantage to see the inducements offered to buyers of Dry Goods, Notions and Cloaks. Our stock will be found complete in every department, and goods marked so low that you will find it a pleasure to deal with us.

We will only make brief mention of a few of the many bargains we offer you:

One Case 56-Inch All Wool Ladies' Cloth at 67½ Cents.
PRICE ELSEWHERE, 87½ CENTS.

Fine Satins, Cashmeres, Coupures, Bourettes, Boucles, Brocade and Striped Dress Goods, all in the latest shades.

One Case 36-Inch Cashmeres and Satins, 12½ Cents.

One Case Brocade Dress Goods, 5 Cents

Silks, Velvets and Velveteens.

Our Cloak Room is stocked with Winter Wraps of every description, at prices which are bound to interest every lady intending to buy a Wrap.

Ladies' Cloth Newmarket Coats and Circulars from $3 up. Childrens' and Misses' Coats from $1.50 up. Elegant Brocade Velvet, Boucle, Plush and Beaver Coats at prices that will make them sell at sight. Blankets, Flannels and Yarns. Woolen and Merino Hosiery and Underwear, in medium and light weight goods, for Ladies' Gents' and Childrens' wear, at prices to suit every one. Corsets, Neckwear, Ribbons and Fancy Goods. Soliciting your trade, we are Very Respectfully,

WATKINS BROS.,
DRY GOODS AND NOTIONS,
20 East Main St. MASSILLON, O.

An Ordinance.

Accepting a sub-division of part of Lot Number Forty-five (45) in the amicable partition of W. S Wetmore, Richard S. Fay and the executors of Amos Binny, deceased, situated in the Third (3) Ward of Massillon, to become a subdivision to the City of Massillon.

SECTION 1. Be it ordained by the Council of the City of Massillon, That the above named Lot No 45 in said amicable partition of Wetmore, Fay & Binny, now property of Michael Ruch, be, and the same is hereby, accepted, according to a map hereby annexed, to become a sub division to the City of Massillon, and to be known as Michael Ruch's sub division

SEC 2 This ordinance shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage and publication

Attest: PETER SAILER,
J R WHITE, City Clerk. President.

Divorce Notice.

The State of Ohio, Stark County, ss

John E Curry, Plff, vs Maggie Curry, Deft } In Court of Common Pleas

The defendant, Maggie Curry, whose last known place of residence was Erie, Penna., but whose present place of residence is unknown will take notice that the plaintiff has filed with the Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas of Stark County, Ohio, his petition asking to be divorced from said defendant upon the ground of adultery and extreme cruelty.

Said petition will stand for hearing after the third Saturday after the th day of March, 1886.

Dated January 15th 1886

J. P FAWCETT
Attorney for Plaintiff

31 6w

LADIES WANTED to work for us at their own homes. $7 to $10 per week can be easily made, no canvassing, fascinating and steady employment Particulars and sample of the work sent for stamp Address HOME M'F'G CO., P O Box 1916, Boston, Mass. Feb 5-4t.

WE WANT SALESMEN everywhere, local and traveling, to sell our goods Will pay good salary and all expenses Write for terms at once, and state salary wanted Address STANDARD SILVER WARE COMPANY, Washington Street, Boston, Mass Feb. 5-4t.

PARKER'S TONIC.

If you are wasting away from age, dissipation or an disease or weakness and require a stimulant take PARKER'S TONIC at once it will invigorate and build up from the first dose but will never intoxicate. It has saved hundreds of lives, it may save yours.

Feb 5 4t HISCOX & CO., New York

THE GREAT AMERICAN TEA COMPANY

GOOD NEWS TO LADIES.

Greatest inducements ever offered. Now's your time to get up orders for our celebrated Teas and Coffees, and secure a beautiful Gold Band or Moss Rose China Tea Set, or Handsome Decorated Gold Band Moss Rose Dinner Set, or Gold Band Moss Decorated Toilet Set. For full particulars address THE GREAT AMERICAN TEA CO., P. O. Box 289. 31 and 33 Vesey St., New York.

I CURE FITS!

When I say cure I do not mean merely to stop them for a time and then have them return again I mean a radical cure. I have made the disease of FITS, EPILEPSY or FALLING SICKNESS a life-long study. I warrant my remedy to cure the worst cases. Because others have failed is no reason for n t now receiving a cure. Send at once for a treatise and a Free Bottle of my infallible remedy. Give Express and Post Office It costs you nothing for a trial, and I will cure you. DR. H. G. ROOT, 183 Pearl St., N.Y. 31 1

CONSUMPTION.

I have a positive remedy for the above disease; by its use th usands of cases of the worst kind and of long standing have been cured. Indeed, so strong is my faith in its efficacy, that I send TWO BOTTLES FREE, together with a VALUABLE TREATISE on this disease to any sufferer who will give express and P. O. address. DR. T. A. SLOCUM, 181 Pearl St., New York. 33 14

VIRGINIA FARMS & MILLS For Sale & Exchange. FREE Catalogues. E. B. CHAVIN & CO., Richmond, Va.

Wm. BOWMAN,

Tin and Slate

ROOFING,

Spouting,

And all kinds of

Job Work in Tin and Sheet Iron.

All Work Warranted.

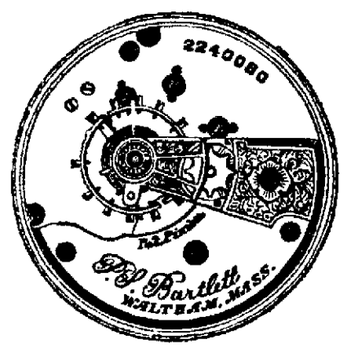
Shop on North Erie Street, Near Warwick & Justus' Mice.

WM. BOWMAN.

March 10,tf

R. KIRKPATRICK,

Watchmaker and Jeweler.



ALL WORK WARRANTED.

Cor. Mill and Tremont Streets.

25-3m

Assignee's Notice.

THE undersigned has been duly appointed and qualified as Assignee in trust for the benefit of the creditors of Yost Brothers. All persons indebted to said assignor will make immediate payment, and creditors will present their claims, duly authenticated, to the undersigned for allowance.

J R. WHITE, Assignee.

Massillon, Ohio, Nov. 4, 1884.

Notice of Appointment.

Estate of Charles E. Taylor, deceased.

The undersigned has been appointed and qualified as administrator of the estate of Charles E. Taylor, late of Stark County, deceased.

Dated this 21st day of January, A. D, 1886.

HORACE C. BROWN.

For Sale at a Bargain.

The undersigned wishes to sell the Property belonging to John Baird, located one-half mile south of Chapman, consisting of one acre of land, two dwelling houses and a stable. Will sell all together, or one house and the stable, to suit the customer. For further information apply to

WM. FINDLEY,
30 t5 Chapman, Stark County, O.

H F. OEHLER'S

Cash Store

IS HEADQUARTERS FOR

STOVES, RANGES,

—AND—

House Furnishing Goods.

Roofing & Spouting

romptly attended to.

14 W. Main St, - - MASSILLON.

HARDWARE!

S. A. Conrad & Co.

MAIN STREET, MASSILLON,

dealers in Foreign and Domestic

HARDWARE

Consisting of a fine selectio of

COACH TRIMMINGS, SADDLERY, CUTELRY

with a large stock of

Scythes, Forks, Hay-Hooks,

Paints, Glass, Etc.,

Horse and Cattle Powders.

VETERINARY GOVE'S

VEGETABLE TONIC POWDERS

Sharpen the appetite and improve digestion. Two boxes sent by mail on receipt of $1.00.

Sold by Druggists and at Country Stores.

Horses lame from Spavin or Ringbone treated to remove lameness under special contract.

Call on or address

G. H. GOVE, V. S.,
21-3m MASSILLON

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Home and Neighborhood.

Local reading notices set in Brevier type—the size of type used on this page—five cents per line for first insertion, and three cents per line for each subsequent insertion. Reading notices set in larger type, ten cents per line for first insertion, and five cents per line for each subsequent insertion.
No single notice inserted for less than twenty-five cents.

Public sales are in order. Call at the INDEPENDENT office for your bills.

The Niagara Rink is to be sold next Saturday, by Receiver Otto Young.

A fine baritone horn was presented to the Harmonia Band by Mr. Andy Boerner.

Mr. Albro Lee has gone to Springfield, O., where he has secured a situation in one of the agricultural works.

The Massillon Bicycle Club gave their fourth dance of this season at the Conrad House, Monday evening. Everything passed off pleasantly.

Mrs. Wm. Justus is visiting her friend Mrs. Barnes, at Detroit, Mich. From that place she will go to Battle Creek, Mich., to visit her daughter Mrs. George Sterling.

The trial of Will Dickey, of which mention was made in our last issue, has been finished. Dickey was found guilty of manslaughter and sentenced to ten years in the penitentiary.

We understand the Ladies of the Presbyterian Church have in course of preparation, an Esthetic Concert, which promises to be an exceedingly interesting and novel entertainment.

The ladies of St. Timothy's Church will give a gossamer and veil social at the home of Mrs. A. J. Ricks, on Friday evening, February 5th. All are most cordially invited, particularly the gentlemen.

The Young People's Society will meet in the Episcopal Church lecture room, Thursday evening, February 11. A spelling match will be the leading feature of the evening. Everybody, young people especially, invited

The undersigned has been duly appointed Administrator of the estate of C. E. Taylor. All persons knowing themselves to be indebted to said estate will please settle their accounts at once
H. C. BROWN, Administrator

Mrs. Elizabeth Stover, a sister of Mr Samuel Oberlin, of this place, died on Wednesday of last week, at the home of her son-in law, Mr. John Oberlin, West Lebanon, O., at the age of seventy-six years.

Two candidates are now in the field for the office of canal collector at this point. Messrs. Jesse Webb and Abel James are each circulating petitions among the citizens asking for signers. The office pays about $300 per year.

A tramp was arrested Sunday night at the Fort Wayne depot, on whom was found a lot of pocket cutlery, a revolver, a razor, and several other small trinkets. Appearances seem to indicate that he had been engaged in robbing some store.

A concert will be given at the Walhonding Rink, Saturday evening by the Canton Cornet Band. Some fancy bicycle riding will be done by Messrs. Eyster and Smith. Music for skating will be furnished by the full band of twenty-five pieces.

The Salvation Army migrated to Navarre Wednesday night. This must must not be construed to mean that they have left for good. It was only to make room for the "Goat Riders" They are back again and the meetings are as well attended as ever.

Here is a question propounded by a little girl in Alliance: "Why do they put salt in the cistern when it is frozen to thaw the ice, and when they make ice cream they put salt around the freezer to freeze the cream?"

The suit which was brought against John Fields, the colored barber, under the civil rights bill, by Mr. Grant a young colored man whom Fields refused to shave has been settled by Fields pleading guilty to the charge and paying a fine of $1 and costs.

Mr. Jacob Graze, who has for a number of years acted in capacity of salesman in the establishment of Jonas Lutz, has purchased an interest in the business, and the firm is now known as Lutz & Graze. Mr. Graze is well known and quite popular and will prove a valuable addition to the firm.

On Wednesday night a valuable horse belonging to Sam Litler was stolen from his barn near New Lisbon. Being newly shod, the horse was tracked to the village, but there all clue was lost This is the second horse that was stolen in that benighted region during the week. Buy some good guns, gentlemen. —*Alliance Review.*

If there is anything in the ancient superstition concerning the ground-hog it would be well to lay in a good supply of coal and and provisions and prepare for a six week's siege of cold weather. A good start has been made in the direction of proving the aforesaid hog a good prophet, as the thermometer is now ranging close to zero.

Mrs. Mary Kaylor, wife of Daniel M. Kaylor, formerly of Justus, died of pneumonia of the lungs, at her residence near Greentown, on last Sunday morning. She was interred in the Greentown cemetery last Tuesday, when appropriate funeral services were held in the Greentown M. E. Church at 12 m, conducted by Rev. J. M. Poulton, of Wilmot —*Wilmot Enterprise.*

Dan. Sully's Corner Grocery had a fair audience last Thursday evening. The performance was quite good.

The Gossamer and Veil social, to be held at the residence of Mrs. A. J. Ricks this evening, savors considerably of ye ancient necktie party. The ladies are to be veiled, and sold off to the highest bidder. The lady provides the happy purchaser with a free lunch.

Mr. J. L. Green has disposed of his West Side coal yard to a company of four gentlemen, who propose carrying on the coal trade in conjunction with a business in flag and sawed stone. The stone will be brought from the stone quarry at Tippecanoe, owned by Mr. John Paul of this place. The firm will be known as McLain & Paul.

The entertainment given Wednesday night by the Sons of Veterans, was quite well attended. We noticed that the audience was composed largely of ladies, whose curiosity to see what it was that their husbands and sweethearts did when they went to the meetings of the various societies to which women are not admitted. The entertainment was quite funny, and all who attended seemed well pleased. The gross receipts amounted to $37.55, about $20 of which will be net.

A young man by the name of Burkholder, living near Dundee, while on some business in Canal Dover, last Monday, as he was going into the grocery store formerly owned by Treasurer-elect John Myers, suddenly dropped dead. He had been complaining prior to that with a severe pain in his chest, and the supposition is that he died with heart disease.—*New Philadelphia Argus.*

On Tuesday, the stockholders of the Canton and Massillon Railroad held their annual meeting for the election of a board of directors in this city. The following is the result: Louis H. Meyer, Charles W. Cass, New York, J. N. McCullough, John J. Haley, Pittsburgh, Pa.; John Sherman, Mansfield, O.; P. G. Albright, Massillon, O.; and J. F. Card, Cleveland, O. The following officers were elected: L. H. Meyer, President; John J. Haley, Secretary and Treasurer.

One week from to-night a concert will be given at the M. E. Church by the choir. A number of vocalists from Akron will participate, among whom will be Mrs Henry Perkins, Mrs. Esther Barbar-Haynes, Mrs. Richard Griffith and Prof. A. L Clover. Prof. Kline, violinist, and Miss Sybil Caskey, pianist, of Canton, will also participate. Mrs. Perkins has a reputation throughout this and neighboring States as a first-class soprano, and will make the concert one of the best ever heard in Massillon.

An inmate of the Wayne County Insane Asylum, escaped several months since, and was supposed to have been frozen to death, has been seen near Creston several times lately, running through the woods like a wild man. A Mr. Romsick found him a few days ago in a sugar camp near Creston. He had a big fire built. When he saw Mr. Romsick he ran away, carrying with him an ax and a pail. Unsuccessful efforts have been made to capture him.

There has been considerable interest among the business men on Erie street as to which end of the street was to have the postoffice. The question was raised by the announcement by Inspector Herrick that sealed proposals would be received for a room for the postoffice for the next five years. Bids were presented from the parties owning the room now occupied and by Mr. Warwick for a room near the Sippo Coal Co.'s office. What the result will be is pretty hard to tell, as the matter has to go to Washington to be referred to the Postoffice Department.

Through some mistake the statement has got into the papers that Mr. Karl F. Miller, has been appointed Superintendent of this division of the Ohio Canal. This is a mistake. Mr. Miller has not received the appointment, nor has any one else. There are a number of applicants for the place from the different cities and towns along the line of the canal. Among them are Mr. Miller and Mr. W. S. S. Rogers, both of this place, and both very worthy gentlemen. Should either of them get the appointment, there is no doubt but that the duties of the office would be faithfully and intelligently discharged.

John C Gaunt, of Damascus, committed suicide last Wednesday night a week by hanging. He was a coal miner, and had worked in the bank all day. After supper he went over to the railroad station and remained there until 9 o'clock; he then went back to his house and told his wife to take the little boy and go to bed, as he would sleep by himself. Instead of going to bed, he went to the kitchen and secured a clothes line; he then went to a cattle car, standing on the railroad track, and hung himself. He was found about 1 o'clock, frozen stiff. No cause is known for the rash act. He leaves a wife and five children.—*Ohio Patriot.*

Mrs. L. P. Slusser, No. 21 Plum street, was very agreeably surprised on Monday, February 1, by about forty of her lady friends from the city and surrounding country, who brought their thimbles and busied themselves by sewing up all her carpet rags—about 45 balls—after which a bounteous dinner was served from their well filled baskets, consisting of turkey, chicken, sweetmeats, etc., etc. Much of the success is due to Mrs. C. O. Mollitt, for her well-managed plan, and also to Mrs. C. K. Stadler, in devising plan and getting Mrs. Slusser to accompany her to Hacket's, to see the latest in furniture, thereby giving friends ample time to get in and to work. Every one present seemed to enjoy themselves, and, to say the least, it was a success as well as a surprise.

Personal and Society.

Messrs. Reed and Roper, skatists of Canton, were in town on Monday.

Albert Portman spent the fore-part of the week with friends at Norwalk.

Mr. Christian Baatz spent the fore part of the week with friends in Navarre.

Mr. Jacob Martin, of Indiana, visited friends in town the fore part of the week.

Mr. Jonathan Simmons, of Muncie, Ind., is visiting relatives and friends in Massillon and vicinity.

Miss Della Clarke, of Connellsville, Pa. is the guest of Mrs. E. J. Hamill, on Plumb street this week.

Mr. John Haag and Miss Clementina Hoke were united in marriage by Rev. J. Kuhn, Wednesday morning.

Misses Mary and Allie Buckius returned last week from a six weeks' visit with their sister, Mrs Hull, of Cleveland

Mrs. Martin Thomas, of West Brookfield, started last week to join her husband in Kansas, where they intend making their home.

Mr. and Mrs. T C Bradley, of Kent, have been the guests of their daughter and her husband, Mr. and Mrs. Dr. Hallock, for the past week.

Miss Flo. Brownell, of Akron, and Mr. James Flynn, of Massillon, were in attendance at the party given in honor of Miss Emma Bechel last night.—*Canton Democrat.*

Mrs. Hamilton, who is the guest of her son D. F. Hamilton, at the corner of Mill and Oak streets, met with a severe accident Tuesday morning by falling down stairs.

Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Ream, of Muncie, Ind, former residents of Navarre, are visiting at their old home. Mr. and Mrs. Ream are quite well known to many people in Massillon.

Misses Dessie and Nellie Maxhimer, of Ashland, and Mrs. C. K Stadler, of Akron, are the guests of Mrs. L. P. Slusser for a few days, and will return to their homes this week.

Mrs Kent Jarvis left last week for an extended visit with her daughters, Mrs. Asahel Brasee and Mrs. Putman, both of Gambier Her daughter, Miss Minnie, followed on Tuesday of this week.

Mr L. G. Miller, a former resident of Bridgeport, but who has been spending the past thirteen years in the gold mines of Nevada, has returned home. He brought with him several fine specimens of precious ores, which have been on exhibition in the window at Dielhenn's clothing store.

A GHASTLY DISCOVERY.

The Mutilated Remains of a Human Body Found Near Salem.

SALEM, O., January 18.—This afternoon, while two little girls of George Allison, a miner, living three miles north east of this place, were returning from school, they discovered a large bundle of something tied up, which had been thrown over an embankment. On their arrival home they told their parents, who went to see what it was. On untying the sack the skull, entrails and flesh of a man were found. An alarm was given, but up to this writing no clue has been found as to who the man was. It is either a foul murder or a case of body snatching. Officer Reed brought the remains to town this evening. An inquest will be held to morrow. The people of the little town of Albany are greatly excited over the occurrence.—*Canton Democrat.*

Dairymen's Protective Association.

Considerable excitement has been created among the farmers of this county over the question of bogus butter. The question was discussed at considerable length at the Farmer's Institute, held in this place last week. The most serious objection raised against oleomargarine, is, that it sails under false colors, being sold very often as pure butter. Dairymen generally are willing to meet it in fair competition under its proper label, and feel that they will not suffer, when its true properties are known to the public. Following in the wake of the discussion of the question, an association has been formed known as the Stark County Dairymen's Protective Association. This Association is to act in harmony with the State Dairymen's Association, in efforts to have laws passed by the Legislature against the adulteration of food, and compelling the manufacturers of oleomargarine, to sell the product under its proper name. The following constitution was adopted:

This society shall be known as the Stark County Dairymen's Protective Association.

It shall have for its object the advancement and protection of farm interests against the encroachments of all enemies, whether coming in the shape of adulterations of our commodities, class legislation, against our industries, or frauds and swindles from which we, as farmers, are great sufferers.

The regular meetings of the society shall be held at Canton at 10 o'clock on the first Saturday of November, February, May and August. Special meetings may be held at any time and place, subject to the call of the president.

Any farmer or person whose interests and sympathies are with this society shall be eligible to membership. The membership fee of this society shall be $1, with yearly dues of $1. The members shall be governed by such rules as generally govern such societies.

The treasurer of the association shall give sufficient bonds.

The following is a list of the officers and special delegates appointed to solicit members:

J. N. Shaub, President; Thomas Van Horn, Vice President; J F. Niesz, Secretory; Cyrus Zollars, Treasurer.

Delegates to solicit members—Lexington township, J. L Wickersham; Marlboro township, Alfred Brooke; Lake township, F. S. Richards; Jackson township, W. E. Smith; Plain township, Wm J. Mathie; Nimisilla township, John Mock, sr; Washington township, David Fox; Paris township, Valentine Mong; Osnaburg township, J. B. Cresswell; Canton township, L J. Wise; Perry township, Wm. H. Essig; Tuscarawas township, N E. Moffit; Lawrence township, Albert Keller; Sugarcreek township, T. C. Putman; Bethlehem township, Hugh Brown; Pike township, S. S. Stands; Sandy township, R E. Wilson; Massillon, Ira M. Allen; Canton, James A. Saxton; Alliance, Maurice Pennock; Louisville, D. M. Slusser; New Berlin, J. R. Holl; Navarre, J. J Fohl; Canal Fulton, James Sterling; Uniontown, I. H. Frank; Waynesburg, Albert Mays; Osnaburg, John Montgomery.

Industrial School.

The ladies of St. Timothy's Episcopal Church have undertaken a work that will commend itself to everyone. A school has been organized for the purpose of instructing the children of Massillon in the arts and industries which go to make home more home-like and prosperous. Their first session was held last Saturday a week, in the lecture room of St. Timothy's Church, when about thirty children presented themselves. The first work attempted has been in a department which usually falls to the lot of woman, but which most men have found a dire need of at some time in their checkered career, namely, sewing. By the time the next Saturday came around, the knowledge of their attempt had become more general, and about ninety children were gathered in the lecture room. One of the objects to be attained by the school, if not the main object, is to teach the children habits of industry, economy and cleanliness. Preceding each lesson a short devotional service is participated in by all.

As yet the detail plan is rather indefinite, and will be developed as the work goes on In the course of a short time it is intended to provide work of a more uitable nature for the boys.

The work is in charge of Miss Anna Reiley as superintendent, and Miss Mary A. Dunn as assistant. The corps of instructors will be drawn from the ladies of the church.

OBITUARY.

STEMMLE.

DIED—On Friday, January 29, 1886, Frank Stemmle at the age of 36 years He was buried on Sunday from the German Catholic Church.

WEBB.

DIED—On Sunday, January 31, 1886, at 1:30 o'clock, at her home on East Main street, Massillon, O., Mrs. Thomas S. Webb, aged 75 years, 7 months and 4 days.

Margaret Harbaugh was born in Frederick county, Maryland, in June, 1810. In 1830 she came to Massillon to visit her sister, Mrs. John Everhard. At this time she met Mr. Thomas S. Webb, to whom she was married on September 8, 1831, in this city. She has been a resident of Massillon ever since her marriage, with the exception of a few years spent in Philadelphia, Pa., where her husband was engaged in the hotel business. Mrs. Webb's life has been an exemplary one, as was evidenced by the esteem in which she was held by the community at large.

The funeral services were held on Tuesday at 2 o'clock, and were attended by a large number of people. The services were conducted by Rev. E. L. Kemp, her pastor, assisted by Rev. N. P. Bailey, of the Presbyterian Church.

The family desire to express their thanks to the kind friends for assistance and sympathy during the illness of Mrs. Webb.

CHAPMAN.

We have not seen last weeks' INDEPENDENT for the reason that our bundle was thrown by mistake to Crystal Springs postoffice.

Mr. Tally Evans, of Sherrodsville, spent a few days with his Chapman friends.

Lawyer Sterling, of Canal Fulton, came down the fore part of this week and transacted some legal business.

The Youngstown Coal Company, after striking the horse-back has again commenced drilling to see if there is any coal on the other side. We sincerely hope the company will be successfull.

Rumor has it that Lawrence Township has several citizens who are aspiring for State appointments, and are supposed to have the inside track. Yet all applicants are confident to the last.

Acting Sheriff Leininger and ex-Sheriff Altekruse made Lawrence township a business visit last Wednesday.

We have just been informed that the services of our church has been placed in the hands of the Salvationists, in Massillon, and a pressing invitation extended to them to locate in our midst.

Our mines are running slowly, the Blaine only working two half days the past week. The Youngstown going about two-thirds time, but the cold weather setting in will be likely to create a better demand for coal and more work will necessarily follow.

OWING TO THE DEATH

OF

MR. C. E. TAYLOR,

FORMERLY PROPRIETOR OF

THE

INDEPENDENT,

This Office with all its belongings is

FOR SALE.

For any person desiring to purchase a

First-class Office

with a large run of

JOB WORK,

AND AN

EXTENSIVE CIRCULATION

this is a grand opening.

H. C. BROWN,

ADMINISTRATOR OF THE

Estate of C. E. Taylor.

NOW PROGRESSING!

C. M. WHITMAN'S

Great Clearance Sale

OF

Clothing, hats, caps, furnishing goods, truuks, valises, etc,, until March 1st, 1886. Everything at a low price and almost no price.

Overcoats, Suits, Etc.,

at slaughtering prices. Don't miss this sale at

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MASSILLON, OHIO.

OHIO WESLEYAN UNIVERSITY, DELAWARE, OHIO. One of the few great Colleges of this country, offers to both sexes, at surprisingly small expense, unsurpassed advantages for a full College Course or for Special Studies. Collegiate, Preparatory, Normal, Commercial and Art Departments. First-class Conservatory of Music. Elegant home for ladies, with teachers. Necessary expenses for a term only $60 or less. Winter term begins Jan. 6th. Catalogue free. C. H. PAYNE, Pres.

STEUBENVILLE, O., FEMALE SEMINARY

Re-opens Sept. 16th. Re-built in part; re-organized; thoroughly equipped in all Departments. Best privileges at moderate cost. Send for catalogue. REV. J. W. WIGHTMAN, Principal

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WEALTH IN SHEEP.

In an instructive article on the agricultural and stock-raising capabilities of the Australian islands, a correspondent of the London *Telegraph* writes:

The sheep, indeed, is king throughout the Australian colonies. In New South Wales, Victoria, and Queensland—remember that I have not been to Tasmania yet—the nearest approach to the haughty aristocrat is the squatter, the leaseholder of a sheep-run. The number of thousands of acres over which his sheep roam may be conveniently treated as incalculable; first because it would no more interest my readers at home were I to enumerate them than it interests readers in England to be told how many pork pies, penny buns, and bottles of ginger beer are consumed at a Forester's fete at the Crystal palace; and next because were I to enter into the figures of a large squatting ovine and bovine stock there would be a considerable risk of your not believing me. I prefer, when treating of the mighty squatters' flocks and herds, to deal in generalities, just as did the American pig-breeder who, at early morn, entered the sleeping apartment of a guest whom he entertained over night, and whose attentions at supper-time to his marriageable and on-hand daughter were somewhat pronounced, flung open the window, and disclosed, stretching north, east, south and west an almost illimitable prospect of complacently grunting swine. "There," he exclaimed, "the man as pleases our Polly has half them hogs." In degree, the Australasian squatter's sheep are as innumerable. That makes him proud—and justifiably proud. His "mobs" of horned cattle may be huge; his taste in horseflesh may be pretty; he may rear race-horses or import Clydesdales: but, after all, the four corner stones of his prosperity are his sheep. Sometimes he dreams uneasily of drought; but, waking up in the morning to find perchance a drenching rain pouring down, he rubs his hands gleefully, and murmurs. "Aha! the wool's growing! the wool's growing!" If the squatter be hard pressed for ready money there are financial associations which will make him cash advances on his "dip" —that is to say, he may pawn the wool which is growing on the backs of his sheep. No wonder, then, if from King George's sound to Brisbane—farther north he talks sugar—he talks wool and thinks wool; exults when it is "up," desponds when it is "down" in the market. For the mere carcass of the animal, worth only a few shillings, the large squatter does not care much. 'Tis the fleece and not the meat which, when a long drought has been succeeded by two or three good seasons, gives him the power, not only of paying off his mortgages and getting his title-deeds out of the strong-rooms of the banks, but of becoming, within an astonishingly brief space of time, rich beyond the dreams of avarice. But in New Zealand, with its thirteen millions of sheep, the thoughts, the aspirations of the stockholder are bent, not only on wool, but on mutton. He compassionates the sad fate of his British brother at home, doomed by the tyrannical retail butcher to pay from 11 pence to 1 shilling a pound for leg of mutton. "Why, he can send his British brother frozen mutton which at the port of shipment shall cost only 3 pence a pound —mutton of prime quality, not to be distinguished in nature and excellence from the home-bred article. The New Zealand Frozen Meat and Storage company in Queen street, Auckland, whose works I recently visited, consign immense quantities of frozen mutton to the British isles. Nothing can be more scientific nor more exquisitely cleanly than the manner in which the newly-slaughtered carcasses are frozen and packed in linen sacks for storage in the refrigerating chambers of the great steamers which take the meat home. By the way, is there not a curiously prophetic vision of a meat-freezing and preserving establishment somewhere in Capt. Marryat's "Pasha of Many Tales?" The New Zealand Frozen Meat company at Auckland are also manufacturers on a very extensive scale of tanned meats and soups of all kinds, and the corned beef which they prepare is in particular excellent. Still the directors of the company, like Mr. Toole in the burlesque, "are not happy." New Zealand frozen mutton is getting a good name in England; its consumption should immensely increase every year; but the trade is overweighted, and the profits of the shippers diminished in a corresponding degree, by too many distributors and middlemen, and by the heavy freights—something like £17 a ton—which the exporters have to pay the great steamship companies for the conveyance of their meat to England. The frozen mutton trade, in a word, pays, but does not pay the New Zealand producer so handsomely as it should do. It is consoling, however, to reflect that the trade is as yet virtually in its infancy, and is capable of enormous expansion. Henri Quartre benevolently longed for the day when every peasant in his dominion should have on Sunday *la poule au pot*—a fowl in his saucepan. Surely a day should arrive, as New Zealand comes more to the front with her inexhaustable supplies of frozen mutton, when every English workingman will have on Sunday his leg of mutton at the roasting-jack.

The Louisville *Courier-Journal* tells the following incident of the late Mr. Hendricks' boyhood: "A boy, the son of a poor widow, attended the seminary. One cold November morning the boy came to school barefoot, as he had no shoes. During the forenoon there was a heavy snowstorm. At noon the barefoot boy went to the front door when school was dismissed, but turned back to re-enter the school-room, as he could not go out into such a storm in his naked feet. Young Hendricks knew all about his poverty, and, following him into the school-room, insisted on taking off his shoes and lending them to the poor boy to wear home. 'You can send them back by sister Nannie, whom I will get to go home with you.' The boy accepted the proffered kindness, and Hendricks sat in the school-room in his stocking-feet till his sister returned with his shoes."

"From a single acre you can gather 8,000 bushels of prime oysters," said an oysterman of the lower Chesapeake Bay. "This beats wheat-raising by a large majority."

DRIVING AS AN ART.

A Horseman's Criticism of the Incompetent Men who Handle Reins.

"Jump in here," was the hearty greeting given from a light wagon by a reporter's horse-dealing friend as he pulled up in Harlem lane. "Jump in here and I'll show you how fast a horse can go that's got a record. The reporter took a seat in the top wagon, and the horse jogged at a comfortable gait up the avenue.

"I'm exercising this brute for a customer of mine who has gone abroad," continued the horseman. "He gave a rippin' price for him at some country fair last summer because he had a record of 2:50. I can't say he never trotted it, but I'll bet or swear he's reformed or thinks it wicked to do it again."

The well-filled thoroughfare caused the reporter to remark that the business of driving was enlarging yearly.

"That's so," said the horseman, "and I don't know of any other line where safety of life and limb is concerned that allows the employment of so many inexperienced, incapable persons. You'll see them at all times in the road and in the streets in charge of public and private turnouts, and it seems to be 'know nothing, fear nothing.'"

"Now look at this fancy affair alongside of us," said he, pointing to a light-stepping, nervous bay team before an elegant carriage and driven by a man gorgeously clad in livery; "do you know that money wouldn't hire me to ride in a closed rig like that with such a driver? too much style, too little sense. That fellow has been told to sit up straight and stiff so that his toggery can be seen, and to imitate some foreign nonsense in holding elbows close to his ribs and his lines up near to his chin. He has the reins in the one hand and the whip in the other; now suppose one of them nice horses should stumble or slip, he might get a bad scratch or sprain, for there's no pull on him to recover his bit. Then again, if a spirited team like that should take fright and want to run, what control over it has a man in that position? Why, before he could gather his lines and get himself into shape, such a pair of horses could make from three to five jumps, and that's where the luck would have to come in.

"It seems to me that people who are bright enough to make wealth and direct workmen should have better judgment in selecting drivers. Of course there are many expert drivers in the employment of our best families; they get good pay, know their business, and are allowed to manage it. The trouble with many private drivers is that they have to put up with low wages and perform mixed duties at that. First-class men will not submit to such terms; up-top American drivers kick at wearing livery duds at any price. Driving ought to at least come under the head of skilled labor; some of these days I believe you'll see a bureau established requiring an official test of a driver's fitness. Men who have charge of boats and boilers are all under some sort of supervision; an engineer of course has to be skillful and intelligent, but his charge allows him many guides to go by. A gauge shows him the pressure of steam, an unusual sound in the movement of machinery notifies him that something must be examined or corrected. A horse needs comparatively as much careful watching as a boat or boiler, and life is as sacred by the carriage load as by the boat load. As it is now, anybody, boy or man, can rattle through the streets with a single or double team at the risk of making paragraphs for you chaps. Why, sir, there are hundreds of men driving horses every day in this city —and especially Sundays who couldn't adjust a double or single harness in any emergency. You've often noticed when a horse has fallen and has to be unbuckled to rise or pull the shafts out of his way, good-natured cartmen, bystanders, or policemen have had to do the business. Speaking of harness, if I had my way I'd have an authorized harness inspection for all public service where the wear and tear are severe: much safety could be provided for by such a system.

"Employers who lack horse knowledge are often deceived by the drivers who assume the qualifications. Here is a case: A nice old gentleman living near me, who keeps a private coupe and has a fairish lump of a horse, stopped me the other day and called my attention to his animal.

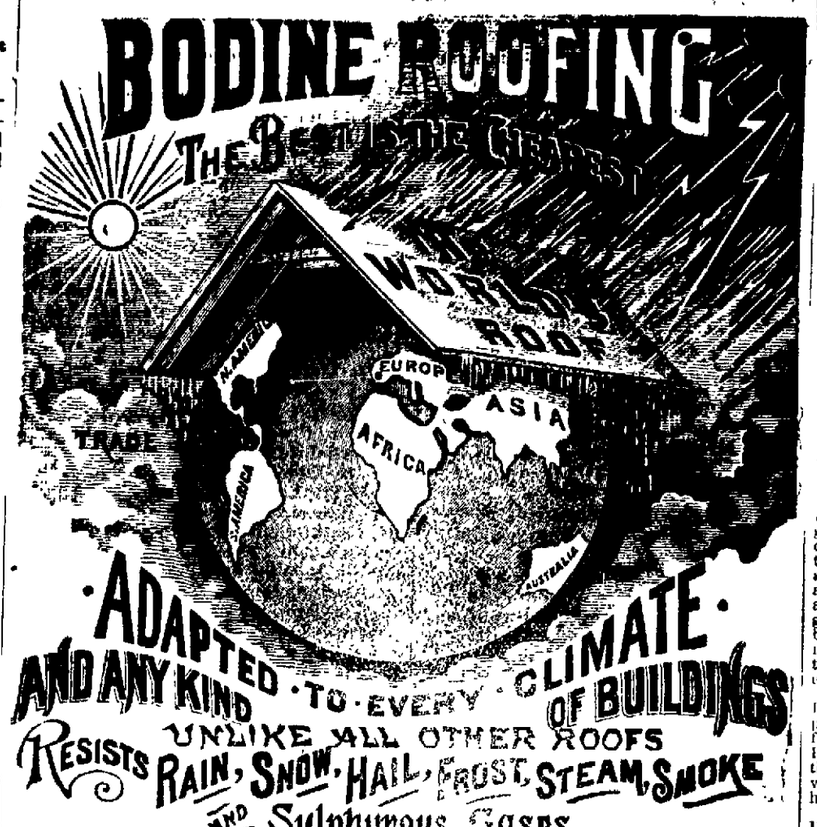
"'My driver,' said he 'says he's spavined.' I looked at the beast, and saw no evidence. 'Where is he spavined?' I asked of the driver. 'In his foreleg,' said he, pointing with his whip. Well, I explained to the old gentleman that horses didn't get spavined in their forelegs, and I didn't embrace the opportunity for a swap. So you see there's some virtue in a horseman.

"How can a safe private driver be selected? Well, city and western stage drivers are a good line of men to draw from; almost any of them with a fair reputation for sobriety would fill the bill. They are accustomed to close and fast driving and are familiar with all details of harness and wagons in case anything needs looking after.

"Colored men? O, yes, there are lots of good darkey drivers: they like horses and horses take to them with a fondness. Some of them are apt, however, to delight in show and will make a free-going team do more work than a white man will. Unless he's bossed pretty sharp our colored brother will often use up a good horse about as quick as—well, about as quick as a lady driver will."—*N. Y. Tribune.*

Experts who, with pick and spade, have scratched the rough crust of the earth on the line of the Blue Ridge, in the county of Rockbridge, Virginia, report the discovery of most valuable veins of tin ore. This tin ore is large, and many tracts of land have lately been bonded to miners, but the best veins appear to be along the waters of Irish Creek, in the northeastern corner of the county. The veins are generally less than a foot thick, and the tin stone occurs in crystals, in nodules and in strings.

The *Medical Summary* thinks that theatrical people are too much inclined to drink absinthe, and considers the taste especially unfortunate, as the dipsomaniac results from it is very violent and almost incurable. The imitation article drank in the United States is said to be made from a mixture of essential oils and drugs to imitate poisons.



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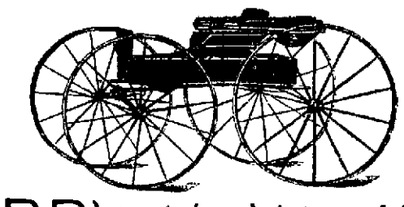

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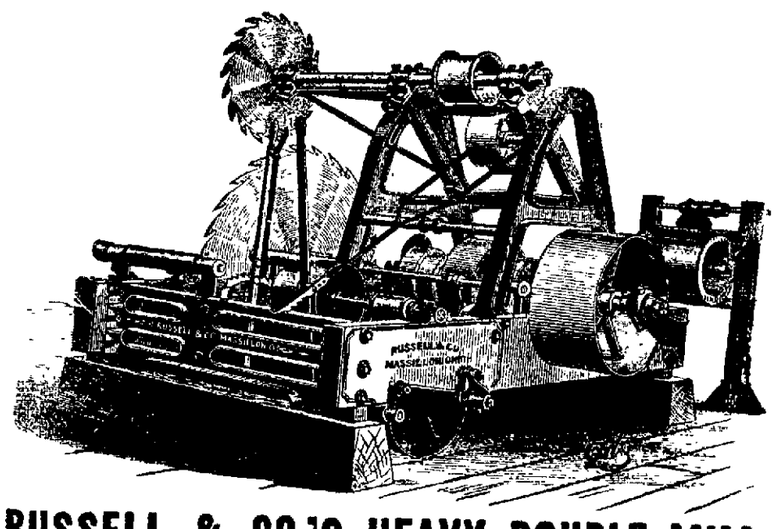

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Here is a fact for you to think over, viz.: Medical science proves that diseases, no matter how great a variety they seem to have, proceed from comparatively few causes. It is for this reason that some single medicines relieve or cure so wide a range of complaints—some of them appearing almost directly opposite in their natures. When a medical preparation acts at once upon the digestive and urinary organs, and also purifies the blood, the list of difficulties subject to its control is astonishing. But, while many things are said to possess this power, those which actually do exert it are very rare.

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Pittsfield, Mass., March 22, 1884.

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Yours, &c.,
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In all cases when a consultation is deemed desirable.

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Westward-Ho!

"Oh, where are you going, my pretty maid?"
"I'm going to Bismarck, sir," she said,
"A town in Dakota."

"May I go with you, my pretty maid?"
"There are too many men there now," she said,
"I'm told for the feminine quota."

"And what will you do there, my pretty maid?"
"Oh, that was settled long since, sir," she said,
"I shall marry a wealthy young farmer."

"Are you going alone there, my pretty maid?"
"There's a couple of thousand behind me," she said,
"But I am the charmingest charmer."

"Oh, why don't you marry here, my pretty maid?"
"Cause no one has asked me to, sir,' she said,
"And I am a couple and twenty."

"But, why do you hurry so, my pretty maid?"
"'Tis a race for a man, you know, sir," she said,
"And I must get there while they're plenty."

—Columbus Dispatch.

FATE AS FORETOLD.

Two young girls were walking arm-in-arm along a winding country road at the close of a mild October afternoon. Fair as a lily and sweet as a cherry were the epithets that would have best described their respective charms. The tallest, whose name was Alice Vincent, was a blonde, with a smooth white skin that blended the exquisite tints of the blush rose and cream lily, deep blue-dreamy eyes and golden hair that revealed rather than concealed with its classic coils the contour of her shapely head, which was bare to the kisses of the late sunbeams that yet lingered like loitering schoolboys along the way.

The old house, hidden in a growth of morning-glories, a few yards behind her at the bend in the road, was her home, whence she had sauntered with her friend, who had taken tea with her and was now returning to the village where she lived.

Many a bashful youth secretly sighed for the privilege of the sunbeams to kiss sweet Alice's rounded cheek or burnished tresses, but not one of them dared to summon courage to approach in any lover-like fashion this graceful and beautiful creature, who seemed cast in a finer mould than they, and made of purer clay. The maiden at her side was neither blonde nor brunette, but that charming mixture of both that produces soft blue eyes and hair

In gloss and hue the chestnut, when the shell
Divides threefold, to show the fruit within.

If the rural beaux were shy of Alice Vincent, they were not all timid of Elizabeth Adams, whose sunny face and sweet smile had made every unmarried man and slender stripling for miles around her bond-slaves in the golden fetters of love.

Cupid attended her at all places, and at all seasons, and sent an arrow into some rustic heart with every glance of her love-lit eyes. She smiled on all and favored all alike, and though every man she smiled on would have willingly laid down his life for her, yet not one among them could take to himself the coveted honor, and say, "I am her favored suitor."

Like the great Elizabeth of old, she still walked in "maiden meditation, fancy free," and smiled on all because she cared for none.

"I will not go any farther with you now," said Alice as they reached a curve in the road that hid her home from sight.

"Don't forget to meet me at the old mill to-morrow night at dusk, to go and have our fortunes told," said Elizabeth as she kissed her friend good-bye.

And Alice retraced her steps under the soughing branches, holding her pink-flowered skirt daintily out of the dust and wondering, girl-like, what her fortune would be.

In twenty-four hours the autumn weather changed from the mild atmosphere in which the breath of summer yet lingered to the bleak wind and chilly air of approaching winter.

The arms of the old mill went round swiftly against a thickly clouded sky, and the dark woods that crept almost up to it shook and shivered and sighed mysteriously in the gloomy dusk, as Alice, enveloped in a long cloak and ample hood that hid her golden hair, waited for her friend, fearfully eyeing the black shadows among the trees in the meantime, and starting nervously at the groaning of the branches, or the rustling of the wind over the withered grass and fallen leaves.

The snapping of dry twigs underfoot announced the approach of Elizabeth, who was likewise cloaked and hooded from the chill evening air and the rain the laden clouds might bring.

The house of the wise woman who was wont to tell the fortunes of all the maidens for miles around, stood a little over a mile from the old windmill, and on the edge of a stagnant pond, where frogs splashed in and out of the green water and croaked all night on the muddy bank.

At the back of the house was a dense wood, which sent out advance-guards of beeches, that drooped their long branches on the mossy roof and creaked dismally to and fro over the shingles on stormy nights.

A few yards away from the door stood a dead cherrytree, the skeleton rain-bleached limbs of which gleamed ghastly through the gathering gloom against the lowering heaven, and in the hollow trunk of which a venerable owl had made his home for years.

As the two girls approached the house they saw the red gleam of a blazing wood-fire through the uncurtained window, and beheld grotesque shadows waving to and fro across the floor, like witches in a wild dance for the amusement of the old fortune-teller, who sat in a high-backed chair by the fire, with a great grey cat curled up in her lap.

She was between fifty and sixty years old and dressed in many gay colors. A bright blue ruffled skirt was short enough to reveal her scarlet stockings and curious, sharply-pointed shoes. Her bodice was crimson, and a deep white lace collar, that reached to the dimensions of a cape, spread in many starched and crimped ruffles on her shoulders. Her iron-gray hair was knotted tightly at the back of her head, and three long curls touched the collar on either side her face. Long earrings of antique fashion depended from her ears; around her neck were many strings of colored glass beads, and on her breast and head and from every puff and flounce upon her skirt floated long ribbon bows, of purple and azure, yellow and green, so that as she rose to welcome the two girls she moved in a flutter of ribbon streamers, and, whenever she neared the fire put Alice in a tremor of terror lest they ignite.

She closed the door behind them to the chill wind that was bringing a few drops of rain with it, and lit the tall tallow candle in the ancient candlestick on the shelf, where it stood with quaint cups and jars, and long pine-cones, and curious twisted shells that, in the day of her youth, some sailor lover had brought her from a far country.

The lighting of the candle broke up the shadowy dance of witches, and made the weird little room, with its smoke-blacked walls, a little more cheerful, and the fortune-teller herself a little less like a ghost of the garret that had arrayed itself in the contents of the rag-bag.

"So you have come to have your fortunes told?" she said as she drew up the old spindle-legged table to the fire and prepared to brew the inevitable cup of tea.

For she did not trace the tangled threads of fate by the creases and crosses in the palm, but by the crude pictures formed by tea-leaves in the cup of the person desiring to know what the future held in store for them.

She poured the tea and joined them in the drinking of it, and when the moment came to turn the cup and let the mystic leaves take on the strange shapes and symbols she read, she removed the brass candlestick from the shelf to the table, partly turned her back to it, so that the light would fall over her shoulder into the cup, and became suddenly transformed from a garrulous old woman to a solemn sorceress who held the keys of futurity in her skinny hands.

Elizabeth was first to hear her future.

Carefully placing the cup upside down on the table that it might be drained of all "tears," and turning it three times round as she made the wish which she would have come true above all other things, she passed the cup to the fortune-teller.

Although the wish was a secret one, yet it brought a vivid blush of maiden shame to Elizabeth's lovely cheeks, for it concerned the handsome surveyor, Spencer Graves, who boarded at her mother's and who had taken her for moonlight drives and walked home with her from church every Sunday evening since he came at midsummer, much to the discomfiture of the rustic swains.

An ominous silence fell upon the circle as the old woman peered into the cup.

The candle at her side spluttered and flared, the fire crackled and smoked, and the fire-dogs thrust their hideous faces out of the flames and grinned like her familiar demons, while the wind howled in the wood without, and the rain splashed and pattered against the tiny window panes and flashed into fretwork of diamonds against the darkness of the starless night.

So prolonged and profound was the silence that the girls started and repressed little cries of terror when the fortune teller began.

"I see a tall man whom you love and who loves you in return. I see many flowers, and a minister with an open book, and a lonely place where two roads meet, and the willows grow, where you will go before a year has passed away, and you will be very happy there, for there is no trouble around you. This means that you will be married in less than a year."

Elizabeth blushed, and dimpled, and smiled, for this meant she would marry the young surveyor for whom she had wished.

Alice passed her fateful cup, and the wise woman peered into it, frowned, shook her head, and said slowly:

"I see death, the skeleton at the top of the cup, and below him ground thick with headstones, and a long dark procession bearing a coffin in their midst. You will not live the year out, Alice Vincent."

Naturally of a timid and sensitive disposition, Alice grew faint and sick at the picture thus revealed to her of her young life blighted in its bloom, and was glad to pay the old woman as quickly as possible and find herself standing upon the threshold with her cloak folded about her, prepared, with Elizabeth, to brave the darkness and the warring elements of the cold autumn night.

No friendly star shone between the black clouds to guide them, the rain fell steadily, and the roads were ankle-deep in mud. Through the wild rush of wind and rain they stumbled on, clinging to each other's hands, guessing the way and hardly daring to breathe, less some spectral shape should suddenly rise up in the darkness before them.

The night journey held greater terrors for Alice than for her companion, for, perhaps, the promised death lurked in the undergrowth along the way, or followed with noiseless steps behind her, and would leap upon her at any minute, freezing the blood in her young heart forever.

But at last they reached her home, and, frightened, wet, and weary, were glad to hurry off to bed, and lose, if possible, the memory of the night's adventures in the oblivion of sleep. Elizabeth was soon wrapped in sweet slumber on the soft pillows and dreaming of a happy future of wedded bliss, but, though aching in every limb, Alice lay awake with sleepless, starting eyes until the grey light of the rainy morning stole in between the curtains.

From that ill-omened evening in the fortune teller's hut, Alice saw, sleeping or waking, the coffin and the open grave, for never for an instant did she doubt the old woman's vision.

Even when a gallant lover came to woo, she turned a deaf ear to his impassioned pleading, saying only that she was to be the bride of death, and must devote her few remaining days on earth to fitting herself for heaven.

Meantime Elizabeth, also putting all her faith in the magic cup, gave full rein to her dreams and hopes, built her castles in Spain and allowed herself to love the young surveyor with all the strength of her tender woman's heart.

As for him, it lightened the monotony of charts and figures to walk and talk with the village beauty and whisper soft nothings in her shell-like ear in the long autumn twilights and steal an occasional kiss from her rosebud lips.

But all things must end, and with the first snowfall Spencer departed, promising to write and come again at Christmas-tide.

But he never wrote or came.

In his own heart, if he possessed any, which his best friends doubted, he really loved the sweet maiden, who had the hand and foot of a fairy and the delicate bloom of his favorite wild roses, and was so frankly fond of him; but in a great city miles away there was a haughty beauty, who wore his ring and held his troth and counted her money by hundreds.

Elizabeth began to droop as the winter passed and brought no news of her lover, until her cheek was pale as the snow-drift.

Snowflakes melted and snowdrops came instead, and the April rain dripped from the leaves with a musical sound, as if calling for the flowers to waken and burst the dark mould asunder and bloom again.

And as the spring advanced Elizabeth faded slowly out of life, paling and pining from day to day, as if the sorrow at her heart drained the blood from her lip and quenched the light in her beautiful eyes, until one showery afternoon, when the sunlight played hide-and-seek with the raindrops, she unfolded the wings of her white soul and vanished away beyond the sunshine and the rain.

Sorrowing friends and the bereaved mother laid the beautiful clay to rest in the old graveyard, and she slept in a lonely place, where the willows waved and two roads met, and sorrow touched her nevermore, for she had found peace.

Alice, seeing from the sad fate of her friend how little of wisdom was contained in the reputed wise woman's words, put away from her the thought of death and married her faithful suitor, and lived to tell her grandchildren of the night she went to have her fortune told.

Whether fate mixed the fortune of those two girls that wild autumn night is more than I can tell, being only a chronicler of the material and not the spiritual; but it is safe to say that it is not well to seek to lift the curtain that hides to-morrow from to-day, for it is a merciful and wise Providence that veils futurity from our eyes.

Rescued by a Lady.

The Tor is a mountain peak rising west of Haverstraw, and is a favorite resort for visitors in the summer. Mr. Blakeledge, of Newark, recently, with a young lady as a companion, climbed to its summit, over seven hundred feet above the sea level. They ascended by the winding path, which is the only proper and safe course up the mountain. They remained an hour on the summit, enjoying the view, which is one of the finest among the mountains, and then began the descent. The slippery condition of the path made the walk more dangerous than usual, and when about one-third of the way down Mr. Blackledge suggested that they leave the path and turn to the left, where the walking was apparently better. They did so, and a few minutes later Mr. Blackledge lost his footing on a loose rock, fell, and rolled over the edge of the cliff, ninety feet high. His cry of alarm and his almost immediate disappearance caused his companion, a few yards behind him to stop. Then, instead of screaming or fainting, she cautiously crept to the brink of the precipice and looked down. She expected to see his dead body on the rocks below. To her relief she saw that he had been caught on a jutting crag about twenty feet down, and that he supported himself with a small tree and with his feet in a cleft of a rock. He was deathly pale, but called to her that he was unhurt and wished her to call for help. This she did lustily, but without avail. Then telling him to wait a few minutes she began active measures of relief. Around some large rock on the edge of the cliff she built a sort of a platform on which to stand. Then she devoted her wrap and a flannel skirt to make a rescue. To her almost fainting friend she lowered the strongly-knotted cord, and slowly but surely he came up, hand over hand, to the top of the cliff, where for five minutes he lay exhausted. The young lady then helped him down the mountain path, and without further mishap they reached the outskirts of the village shortly after dark. The young lady is Miss Mildred Porter, of Elizabeth, N. J., and she is visiting friends in Haverstraw. Mr. Blakeledge came to visit her. He has not yet fully recovered. He certainly owes his life to Miss Porter's coolness and bravery.

The Paris *Gaulois* announces that Jay Gould is about to visit the French Capital, and narrates the following anecdote of the American millionaire: "Jay Gould started in life in New York twenty years ago without a cent in his pocket. He was about to be expelled from the little room he had rented, as he was unable to pay for it, and as a last resource he went and related his misfortunes to one of his neighbors, a shirtmaker, who took pity on him and lent him $100. Gould paid his debts and started for San Francisco. A few years afterwards a stranger presented himself at the residence of the shirtmaker, and happened in just as the latter, surrounded by his neighbors, was celebrating his daughter's wedding. The stranger made himself known—his name was Jay Gould. A most touching scene of gratitude took place between Gould and his former savior; but Gould had not come solely for the purpose of enacting a little domestic drama—he had at heart only the payment of a debt, and he handed the astonished shirtmaker a check for $100,000.

Judge Lochrane stated in one of his prohibition speeches that he intended to empty the contents of his wine cellar "in rich libation on the ground." Under this assertion he has decanted on the unheeding soil some very rare wines. All that he has left is a few gallons of Irish whisky, which he imported in 1870, and several bottles of which he had promised to friends some time ago. When these are delivered, he says, the remainder shall hit the grit.—*Atlanta (Ga.) Constitution.*

Professor V. C. Riley, the well-known entomologist, has presented to the National Museum his collection of insects, which contains over 20,000 species, and more than 150,000 mounted specimens, besides additional unmounted material. A large number of books and phamplets accompany this gift, which is considered one of the most valuable ever received by the government.

WIT AND HUMOR.

AT FORTY-ONE.

I miss the merry laugh, the lightsome word,
I miss the laughing lip and ready jest;
I miss the buoyant pen, so lightly stirred
By every breeze of thought, with tireless zest;
I miss the eager soul of restless twenty-five,
But, ah, I gain so many things; I find
A whole ten-acre patch of mental thorns,
That scratch in vain a patient, tranquil mind;
I find two loose shoes full of sleeping corns—
I'd not change lots with any younger man alive.

—Burdette.

A hen that cackles when she's laid no egg,
Resembles, surely, in a certain way,
Sweet William Morris, for he says that he's
"The Idle Singer of an Empty Day."

—Roxbury Advocate.

"I haven't a wrap," said she sweetly, one day,
"Never a wrap to wear."
"And I haven't a rap to buy you one,"
Said he with a saintly air.

—Boston Budget.

Eternal Rome, seated on seven hills,
And big with conquest and ambition's lust,
Sent forth her legions thick as Egypt's bills,
To grind oppressing nations to the dust
And Rome still stands, immortal and sublime!
Her hamlet is there where we may not find
Her munions now as in medieval time:
They still go forth—their mission still to grind.

—California Mavertick.

O, the difference! Butcher—"Porter-house steak, madam?" Landlady—"No; bourding-house."

It is a curious fact that rich relatives are apt to be distant ones.—*Burlington (Vt.) Free Press.*

Grover, says the Pittsburg *Chronicle*, neglected his opportunity. He said nothing about base-ball after all.

An Arizona paper tells of two well-known local sports who shot each other to death the other day, and concludes by saying: "The sad affair is to be regretted as both the gentlemen were zealous reformers."

German humor: "Herr Professor, how do you like my new tragedy?" "Very much, indeed. Especially the robbers—they are first rate. In fact, they are the best thieves I ever heard of; even the words they speak are stolen from other books."

"What do these letters stand for?" asked a curious wife of her husband as she looked at his Masonic seal. "Well, really, my love," he replied encouragingly, "I presume it is because they can't sit down." She postponed further questioning.

We don't mind taking country produce occasionally in payment for subscription, but we do object to having subscribers send in 8 or 10 year old roosters with a note attached to credit them with a pair of chickens.—*Kingston (N. C.) Itemizer.*

In treating of the Adirondacks the new "History of Essex County" says in an explanatory foot-note: "This Indian name is derived from Iroquois words 'Ga-ron-dah' (trees) and 'Ha-des' (they eat). Hence the word 'Ha-de-ron-dack' (wood or tree eaters)."—*Saratoga Journal.*

A stranger in the Capital City of Texas, who seemed to be lost, asked Gus de Smith: "Say, how do I get to the railroad depot?" "Say what?" "Say, how do I get to the railroad depot?" "How do I get to the railroad depot? Anything else you want me to say?"—*Texas Siftings.*

A correspondent wants to know why it is that fashionable physicians always make callers wait such an unconscionably long time. Also, why it is that such callers are always so pervaded with gloom. He asks if anybody ever saw anybody smile in a doctor's reception-room.

Old gent—"Five dollars! What do you want five dollars for?" Tramp—"I want it to make up my fare to Louisville." "Got relatives there?" "No—not exactly. I hear they have a whisky pool there, and I want to be on hand when it's opened to the public."—*Philadelphia Call.*

A negro minstrel in New York named McNish, received a terrible shock lately from putting his hand on a window-guard accidentally charged with electricity. It looks as if Providence were at last taking cognizance of the quality of the average minstrel's jokes.—*Chicago Tribune.*

It was a Harvard sophomore who said the other day when told that a girl had once taken the highest classical honors of the college: "O, well, you know the girls have nothing to do but study. We fellows really have so much else to attend to that we don't get much time for books!"—*Boston Record.*

Gogglesop—"Very stupid girl, that Miss Wilpin." Hamworth—"How so?" "Why, you see, we were guessing conundrums the other evening, and I asked her what the difference was between myself and a donkey." "Well?" "Well? Why, by Jove, she said she didn't know."—*Philadelphia Times.*

Bank President—You say you are unable to made the books balance? Cashier—Yes, sir. There is a shortage of $20,000. President—H'm, I think it will be well to call in an expert accountant. Cashier—That won't be necessary, sir. To strike a balance you have only to call in my bondsmen.—*N. Y. Sun.*

Deacon Bucrag had been invited to address the Sunday-school, and, as he was a poor talker, plunged at once into the story of Jonah and the whale. "Now, dear children," he concluded, "is not that a nice story?" "Yes, sir," replied one of the smallest of the dear children, "it's a nice story, but it's a chestnut."—*N. Y. Times.*

"Remember, Mr. Crimsonbeak, that there are older ones than you at the table," said Mrs. Shavepenny, in reply to a remark the gentleman at the head of the table made. "I am painfully well aware of the fact, ma'am," was Crimsonbeak's only reply, as he shut his teeth and made another attempt to saw the bird.—*Yonkers Statesman.*

An Ulster County (New York) young woman sued a young man for kissing her 100 times against her will, and lost her case. The court probably thought that a young woman who could keep such an accurate tally of the kisses given and received could have arrested proceedings before 100 were given if she had been very anxious to do so.

Sixty-three of the students of Wesleyan University, Ohio, were severely reprimanded for attending a performance of "Richard III." The faculty of the college, it is inferred, labor under the impression that "Richard III." is a spectacular drama, with a ballet of thirty-three young ladies of assorted ages and no skirts.—*Norristown Herald.*

"What makes it so dark in the stable

...down?" inquired the ...the lo...se box. "Be... ...d th... ...ay cart-horse ... ...equine nox." ...ox ... I that be?" ... ...next apart- ...unily in the ... ... while the ... ...s ng, "O, ...gle. ... ...ool not far ... ...superinten- ... ...ng hymn No. ... ...the Gospel ... ...mns, when an im- ...pulsive singer started off with a solo of No. 6 in the Sunday-school Quarterly, which reads:

"I was a wandering sheep,
I did not love the fold."

Finding himself alone at the end of the second line he subsided, when the school, with as much sobriety as possible, took up the song given out, as follows:

"There were ninety and nine that safely lay
In the shelter of the fold;
But one was out on the hills away,
Far off," etc.

There is a little curly-headed, bright-faced boy in one of the suburbs who bids fair to equal in quick wit the heroes of "Helen's Babies." This little four-year-old was told by his father to go upstairs and bring down a book for him. The urchin looked up slyly from under his long eyelashes, and, without saying a word, held out his hand. "What's that for?" inquired the astonished father. "Money," was the prompt and laconic reply. "Money? What do you want a tip for? Don't you know you ought to do these things for love?" "I do," replied the young hopeful, in his prettiest lisp, "love—of money."—*Boston Gazette.*

Her Lover's Initial.

"It is said that ladies often have the initial or monograms of their lovers placed upon their arms?" was suggested.

"Oh, frequently! They often come in their carriages and have it done. Once I put the words 'Dear Harry' on a young lady's arm."

"Do they ever come afterward and wish it erased or changed?"

"Oh, often. I had a curious case once. A very pretty and stylish young lady came here in a Herdic cab. She said she had left her carriage standing near the Public Garden and had taken the Herdic to avoid notice. She wanted the initial "P" in a fancy letter placed upon the top of her shoulder."

"'You see,' she explained, 'P stands for Paul, the—the gentleman whom I—I am to marry. I don't want it where it will show, of course; but put it just where the shoulder-band will cover it when I am in full dress. Make it blue shaded with red.'

"She screamed a little when the needle made the first prick, but she soon discovered that the pain was insignificant, and the work was soon done to her satisfaction.

"'How pleased he will be,' she said when it was over. 'But he shan't see it until after we are married,' she added as she went out.

"A few months afterward a Herdic stopped at the door and the same lady alighted and entered. 'You see,' she explained with a very slight blush, "that the gentleman whose initial you put on my shoulder doesn't—doesn't come any more, and I want it changed. Do you think—do you think you could change it to a B?'

"'Oh, yes, said I, "that can be done very easily.'

"'You see, this gentleman's name is Bashford, and I thought you could change it easily.'

"So I changed the P to a B and put on a few flourishes, and she left. I thought I had seen the last of her, until a few months ago, she came again, and blushed in earnest.

"'Well, said I,' laughingly, "must I change it again? What is his name now?"

"'His name is Mortimer, and oh! we are to be married next week, and my dress and veil are all done, and I am afraid of making him angry, for he knows nothing of the others. Do you think you could change the B to an M?"

"That would be impossible,' said I, 'but I can cover the letter over with some other design, if you would like that.'

"'No, I shouldn't like that. It wouldn't mean anything," she said, looking almost ready to cry. 'Oh, I have it. I just dote on Beethoven, and so does he. I'll let the B stand for Beethoven, and you shall put on the first two measures of his sonata in A minor. Won't that be nice?'

Seizing a pencil, she marked a staff and a few notes of music on a scrap of paper, and handed it to me. I sketched on her shoulder a scroll bearing the initial B in the center, and then drew in the staff and notes as she had indicated. It was quite a nice job, but she was very patient, and finally went away smiling and humming the air which I had tattooed on her shoulder."

"Did you ever see her again?"

"A few days later I chanced to be in the Boston and Albany depot, when a lady and gentleman passed me, going toward the train. She had the look of a bride, and as they passed me she gave me a glance and hummed the air that I had scratched upon her shoulder."—*Philadelphia Press.*

A Soft Thing.

Two old friends met on a train between Dallas and Fort Worth. After the usual greeting one of them asked:

"Isn't Sam Sweedlepipes living in Dallas?"

"Is he a glazier?"

"Yes, he is a painter and a glazier."

"He is getting rich fast."

"Getting rich fast, is he? Running a monte bank, I suppose."

"No, he has got a better thing than that."

"City official?"

"No he belongs to a fire company, and when a fire breaks out he runs along and wakes up the people with a stick."

"I don't see how there is any money to be made in that."

"He wakes the people up by tapping at their windows with a stick, and he manages to break all the panes of glass within half a mile of the fire, and next day he is called on to put them in again at 50 cents a piece. He has got a soft thing of it. He hasn't got the social status, but he is making more money than if he was an alderman."—*Texas Siftings.*

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MISSING LINKS.

In South Carolina there is a fragrant native chrysanthemum known as the wild pink.

Senators Blair and Frye are said to be the only members of the upper house of congress who are teetotalers.

Charles F. Brush, the electric light man, has just finished in Cleveland the finest private residence in Ohio.

Tiffany, of New York, recently, purchased a vase twenty-two inches high that took three years to complete.

Abraham Hendricks, grandfather of the late vice-president, was a justice of the peace at Lancaster, Pennsylvania, in 1804.

Dechinite, or vanadate of lead and zinc, has been discovered in Montana. Ore of this nature is worth $10,000 a pound.

All the fruit and other trees in Santa Barbara, Cal., are being dug up and English walnuts planted in their stead. The craze is rapidly spreading.

The inhabitants of the Laos country, in Siam, are the laziest people in the world. They are so indolent that they do little more than collect rice enough to keep them alive.

A clock that was removed for safety from a house in Lexington at the time of the battle there in 1775 has just been purchased by a Boston man for $118. It is in good running order.

The new ballet, "Amor," which is about to be produced at Milan, requires 250 dancesses and 2,300 costumes, besides an elephant, 14 horses, 20 dogs, and quite a menagerie of monkeys and bears.

Miss Laura Don, the actress, has gone to her old home at Greenwich, Washington county, N. Y., and her physicians think she will never leave it. She is suffering from consumption of the lungs.

Two wagon-loads of opossums were offered for sale at Talladega, Ala., last week. The news spread, and now the roads are literally lined with colored gentlemen making pilgrimages in search of "possum."

It is said that if a person bitten by a mad dog will go into a Turkish bath and stay there for seven days he will recover. The poison in the blood, it is said, will be eliminated by vigorous and steady perspiration.

A Boston man has written an elaborate article to prove that before the close of the next century all of North America, including the British possessions, Mexico and Central America will belong to the United States.

An alleged doctor in Georgia, to relieve the earache, inserted a bunch of cotton saturated with hot glue in a young man's ear. The glue got cold, and it became necessary to call in a real physician to extract the cotton.

Ex-Chief Justice Agnew, of Pennsylvania, still lives in Beaver, a famous town in that State, quite hale and vigorous in mind and body, though over 80 years of age. He was opposed to railroad domination and was not renominated.

A lake, comprising 125 acres, near the village of Riverhead, Long Island, has been drained, and the bottom, which is found to be sandy, is being leveled and stumps pulled up and holes filled, for the purpose of establishing an immense cranberry marsh.

The private theatrical performances before the King of Bavaria have been resumed at Munich, in spite of the vehement remonstrances of his Majesty's disgusted Ministers, who find it utterly hopeless to attempt to place the civil list expenses on a better footing.

Dr. Otto Finsch, the German explorer of New Guinea, denounces the reported discovery of gold on the Fly river in that country as a fabrication. A journey of 1,000 miles along the north coast has convinced him that the island is well adapted for colonization by Europeans.

Though electricity, says Mr. Proctor, might be obtained by utilizing the heat of water applied to the junction of two metals, yet the current produced by a temperature of 160 degrees Fahrenheit at one junction, and say 60 degrees at the other, would be too small to be successful.

Old Seth Kinman, the famous California hunter, who presented unique chairs to Presidents Buchanan, Lincoln, Johnson and Hayes, will next spring honor President Cleveland in a similar manner. The chair is made of elk-horns, and is curiously and elaborately constructed.

Bismarck is afraid of dentists. He has lately suffered much from neuralgic pains in the face, and according to Prof. Frerichs of the Berlin University, these are due to two decayed teeth which the chancellor has not the courage to have removed. Bismarck's wife also is said to be far from well.

In an oratorical journey through the canons of Colorado with a few hundred school-teachers, Prof. Bickmore said, quite prettily, that the whole region was a grand highway provided by nature for men to learn her innermost secrets; "a great book containing the history of the earth for any one who wished to turn its leaves and read."

"Two of the toes of my buried leg overlap each other and pain me dreadfully," said the wife of Jacob Bercan, of Marlboro, Mass. The leg had been amputated and buried one month. The husband, unknown to the wife, had the leg exhumed and the toes straightened out, and she said she knew by the relief that followed the exact moment the act was performed.

Prof. Eaton, of Yale College, in a recent lecture to the students, told them that it was not certain Eve tempted Adam with an apple in the Garden of Eden. He thinks probably it was a quince, "because the apple of the present day was propagated from the crab apple, and it is not at all likely Adam would have been taken in by such a puckery little bait."

One of the largest manuf[illegible]ers of gloves in England rece[illegible]ued a circular to the fashionab[illegible]s in London pointing out that [illegible]bit of attempting to wear glov[illegible]d has grown to such an [illegible]t has seriously affected the [illegible]f the factory, and urging [illegible]o exercise their influence [illegible] expensive manifestati[illegible] of vanity.

[Continued from 1st page.]

the navy for copies of the drawings and report of the recent survey of the Nicaragua canal route made by Chief Engineer Menocal, and a communication was received from the secretary of war that the circular space at the western end of the capitol grounds which Mr. Morrill (Vt.) has proposed to set aside for other purposes has already been set aside for the Garfield statue.

FEB. 1.—Several Senators made speeches to-day on the Hoar electoral count bill. Mr. Hoar explained that the bill before the Senate was the result of more than twelve years' discussion in that body, and that it had been passed three times. There were two things that Mr. Hoar supposed were fixed for the present generation: First, that the president of the Senate was not intrusted with the exclusive power to count the Presidential vote, and second, that the power was not vested exclusively in the House of Representatives. He opposed Mr. Sherman's proposed amendment to submit disputed questions of double returns from a state to the House and Senate jointly. The arbiter selected by Mr. Sherman's amendment would be composed of about four hundred eager political partisans—men whose future and whose success in life might be intimately involved in their decision. It would be a body in which individual responsibility would be wholly lost—a body with no character of its own to sustain.

Mr. Sherman said that whatever we did involved more or less danger. The amendment submitted by Mr. Hoar involved its special danger. It gave the Governor of a state authority to certify the returns in case there were two sets.

Mr. Ingalls characterized the whole electoral system provided by the Constitution as "debris," and the electors like the marionettes in a "Punch and Judy" show. The country had outgrown the thing and the people had repudiated it. Why, then should we tinker with it? It had no longer any significance or substance. Any attempt to patch it up or to plaster over its deformities was merely delaying the action when the people must finally take with regard to it.

The senate passed a bill providing for the division of the Sioux reservation, Dakota, and the relinquishment of the Indian title to the remainder. Bills were introduced to appropriate $150,000 for buildings and material used or destroyed by the federal army in Nashville, and for a public building at Beatrice, Nebraska.

FEB. 2.—In the senate, Mr. Riddleberger offered a resolution that the president is not restricted by law in removing officials, and that the senate has no right to require a statement of his reasons for suspensions. Mr. Pugh submitted a substitute, declaring the president responsible to the people for removals or suspension from office. The electoral-count bill, with all the amendments proposed, was recommitted. Mr. Chase introduced a bill to prevent congressmen from recommending appointments to office, and Mr. Harris a measure appropriating $75,000 to establish a bureau of public health. The secretary of the treasury answered a resolution of inquiry by stating that no assistant treasurer has been instructed to refuse to issue certificates on deposits of silver dollars.

House.

JAN. 27.—The first batch of railroad land-grant forfeitures was made by the house this afternoon by a large and non-partisan vote. They were reported to the house in a short bill, and all methods of grants made in 1850 and 1866 to the states of Mississippi, Louisiana, and Alabama, to aid in the construction of a number of railroads. In some of these cases the construction of the railroads was never completed. In others very little work has been done even to this date, while in others the roads were not even located. The public lands that have been withheld from settlement by these grants for the last thirty years amount to millions of acres, and the committee on public lands urged the forfeitures both because the terms of the grants had not been complied with and because public sentiment demands that the lands shall in all such cases be returned to the public domain for settlement. The present purpose of the committee is to take up the Atlantic and Pacific land grant next, and its unearned lands are sure to be recommended for forfeiture, for the present committee as a whole is composed of more men than that of the last congress who are earnestly in favor of recovering all the lands that are held by railroad corporations without compliance with the terms of their grants. The sentiment of the house seems to be very decidedly in favor of that policy; but it is expected that on this question the senate will probably be very tender with the corporations.

JAN. 28.—The house suspended its business to-day to do honor to the memory of the late Reuben E. Elwood, representative in congress from the Fifth district in Illinois. Tributes to his memory were offered by those who knew him best, and among the number were his successor, Mr. Hopkins, and Messrs. Hitt, Dunham, and Adams, of Illinois; Mr. Tillman, of South Carolina, and Mr. McMillin, of Tennessee.

Mr. Weaver introduced a bill for the organization of the territory of Oklahoma, and to allot homesteads to Indians. A bill authorizing the president to restore officers to the army in certain cases, introduced to apply to Fitz John Porter, was reported favorably by Mr. Wheeler.

JAN. 29.—The house passed to-day a bill appropriating $229,000 to pay 9-4 claims known as the "Fourth of July claims," a bill referring to the Court of Claims for adjudication the claim of the representative of C. M. Briggs, deceased, for proceeds of captured cotton, and about fifty pension bills.

In the course of the evening session Mr. Crisp made a strong speech against the policy of increasing the rate of pensions, and in opposition to the repeal of the limitation on the arrears of pension acts. He quoted from statistics to show that if the proposed legislation were to prevail the treasury would be left in a bankrupt condition, and asserted that one-third of all the Union soldiers enlisted in the late war were applicants for pensions, which, if granted, would cost, though no increase were made in the rate, the enormous sum of $125,000,000 a year. He said that if the repeal law was passed it would take from the Treasury $362,815,200, of which sum there would be an immediate payment of $81,000,000. This would run up the pension appropriations for 1886 if not another name was placed on the rolls, to $161,000,000.

FEB. 1.—In the House to-day Mr. Watson moved to suspend the rules and put upon its passage the bill increasing the pension of soldiers' widows from $8 to $12, with an amendment providing that this act shall apply only to widows who were married to the deceased soldier prior to its passage and to those who may hereafter marry prior to or during the service of the soldier. Mr. Browne, of Indiana, inquired whether the effect of the passage of the bill under a suspension of the rules would be to put to one side the amendment which was pending to the bill, reducing the limitation on the arrears of pension act, and on receiving an affirmative response moved that the House adjourn. This was lost—yeas, 98; nays, 171. A lively parliamentary debate ensued, at the conclusion of which the motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill was agreed to—yeas, 194; nays, 66.

FEB. 2.—All of to-day in the House was devoted to eulogies on the late Thomas A. Hendricks. Mr. Lowman offered the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted.

Resolved, That the House has received with profound sorrow the announcement of the death of Thomas A. Hendricks, late Vice President of the United States.

Resolved, That the business of the House be suspended in order that due honor and appropriate services and private marks of the deceased may be appropriately commemorated.

Resolved, That the Clerk of this House be [illegible] communicate these resolutions [illegible] with [illegible] Hendricks.

[illegible] orders by Bynum, Long, [illegible] Singer [illegible] high-[illegible] Seal Sacques.

A larger, better and handsomer line of Jewelry than we ever had before. Every article a bargain at the 5 and 10c. Store.

GENERAL MARKETS.

CHICAGO.

WHEAT—Lower; Feb., 79⅝@80⅛c; Mch., 80⅝@80⅞c; May, 85¼@85⅝c.

CORN—Lower; Feb., 36⅛@36⅜c; March, 36¾@36⅝c; May, 40¼@40⅝c.

OATS—Higher; Feb., 28½@28⅝c; March, 28¾@28⅝c.

PROVISIONS—Mess Pork higher; Feb., $11.15 11.30; March, $11.15 11.30; May, $11.35@11.50. Lard—Higher; Feb., $6.12½@6.14½; Mch., $6.17½@6.17½; May, $6.27½@6.30.

CATTLE—Market steady. We quote:

Extra Choice Cattle	$5.40 5.60
Good Shipping Steers	4.40 4.90
Medium steers	3.75 4.25

HOGS—Market firm. Sales ranged from $3.80 4.00 for light; $4.15 4.25 for heavy.

WOOL—Continued firm and active. Sales were readily effected at about the following range of prices:

Wisconsin, Illinois, Michigan, Indiana and Eastern Iowa.

Coarse, tub, 24@27c; Medium, tub, 30@34c; Fine, unwashed, 17@23c; Medium, unwashed, 24@26c; Coarse, unwashed, 19@23c; Burry, unwashed, 14@16c; Fine, washed, 28@30c; Medium, washed, 31@32c; Coarse, washed, 27@28c.

Nebraska, Dakota, Minnesota, Kansas and Western Nebraska.

Fine, unwashed, 16@21c; Medium, unwashed, 20@22c; Coarse, unwashed, 20@21c.

NEW YORK.

WHEAT—Lower; No. 2 February, 90@90⅜c; March, 91 91½c; May, 94@94⅜c.—CORN—Quiet; Mixed Western Spot, 49@49½c.

MILWAUKEE.

WHEAT—Lower; February, 79¾c; May, 85½c. CORN—Firm at 36¾c for No. 2.—OATS—Firm; No. 2 White, 28½c. RYE—Dull; 58c for No. 1.

CINCINNATI.

FLOUR—Fair demand: Family $4.10@4.35. WHEAT—Firm at 95c. CORN—Strong at 36½c. OATS—Steady at 32½c. RYE—Dull at 55c. PROVISIONS—Pork steady at $11.25. Lard steady at $6.12. Bulk Meats $5.85 5.45. Bacon $6.15 6.35.

ST. LOUIS.

WHEAT—Lower; No. 2, Red, Feb., 92@92¼c; March, 92½@92¾c; May, 95⅛@96c.—CORN—Lower; 33@33⅜c Feb.; 34½@34¾c March. OATS—Lower; cash, 28c. RYE—Quiet; 59½c. PROVISIONS—Pork higher; $11.25. Lard $6.00.

BALTIMORE.

WHEAT—Western lower; No. 2 Winter Red $1.01 and Feb., 86⅜@87⅜c; March, 88¾@88⅞c. CORN—Quiet; Feb., 46⅝ 46¾c; Mch., 46⅝@46⅝c. OATS—Western White, 40 43c; Mixed do., 38@39.

Origin of Yankee Doodle.

"Yankee Doodle" was the theme of an interesting paper read by Mr. George H. Moore, LL. D., before the New York Historical Society recently. "The subject," said Mr. Moore, "naturally divides itself into two parts; first, as to the origin of Yankee, and, second, concerning the time with which the word is indissolubly linked. Gordon, writing in 1775, says Yankee was the favorite word of one Jonathan Hastings, living in Cambridge in 1713, and used as a term of excellence. The students at Harvard thus became acquainted with it, and linking it with Hastings, from whom they hired horses, it became a byword and was scattered over the country. There is little or no authority to rest this statement of the origin upon. The first registered Yankee was one William Marr, a slave in the Carolinas, who in an advertisement in a small English paper in 1725 is thus called." Mr. Moore then passed over in rapid succession the various supposed Indian derivatives of the word, including that in Irving's "History of New York," and the hitherto accepted authority of the Moravian missionary in Pennsylvania that it was a corruption of Yengees, the Indian phonetic spelling of English, and continued:

"The word is not Indian or Greek, but is pure Dutch, expressive of contempt, and probably the most so in the vocabulary of the early New York Dutch: 'Yankin' meant in that dialect to grumble, snarl or yelp, and its derivative noun Yanker meant a howling cur. It was not in use save among the lower classes, for reasons which now shut out slang from use by educated people, but it was a well-known word. In the collisions between the New Englanders and the New York Dutch bad blood was aroused, and the New Englanders despised the Dutch, while the latter abominated the former, and both very fervidly. Hence the use of the word to indicate the contempt which existed. Every circumstance points to its birth in the collisions between the Dutch and the colonist. To this day the Yankees are looked upon with distrust by the remnants of the real Dutchmen now outside New England.

"The word was well known before the tune," continued Mr. Moore, "but the latter unquestionably came from England, despite the assertions that it is a well known Netherland peasant song, or that Kossuth, when here, recognized it as a Hungarian dance, or that it is known as the ancient sword dance of the Biscayans. The words and tune were undoubtedly first wedded together by Dr. Richard Shuckberg, who was connected with the British army when the colonial troops from New England marched into a camp at Albany to join the British regulars on the way to fight the French. The doctor knew of the tune as 'Fisher's Jig,' of which a verse ran:

Lucy Locket lost her pocket,
Lydia Fisher found it, etc.

The appearance of the troops called down the derision of the British officers, and soon the hit of the doctor became known throughout the army as a method of showing the contempt for the colonials, and this continued until after Lexington, the British troops leaving in 1775, when they tarred and feathered one Thomas Ditson in Boston, marching to the tune, as the best known way of heaping contempt on the Yankees. This was changed at Lexington, when the British commander was asked how he liked the tune and answered: 'How they did make us dance to it!' Doodle," Mr. Moore said, "always meant a fiddler, and is thus referred to in the Lancashire hornpipe, written in 1862."

He closed his paper by relating the incident at the surrender of Cornwallis when the British, not wishing to surrender to the despised colonials, turned to the French contingent and prepared to ground their arms. Seeing this Lafayette ordered the French bands to play "Yankee Doodle," and to this tune the arms were laid down and the revolution ended.

It is calculated that there are in Canada from 10,000 to 15,000 lacrosse players, 5,000 curlers, 4,000 snow shoers, 3,000 or 4,000 cricketers, 2,000 football players, 1,000 rowing men, 1,000 base ballists, and 1,000 bicyclists.

An Order of Economy.

Speaking of drug articles, a new test of the real financial standing of a man-about-town is to sniff at his silk hat. If it smells like a mixture of turpentine, hartshorn, and several other things, however faintly, then the wearer is to be set down as not a dandy reckless as to expenses. He may be a good enough chap in a general way, but he is guilty of rejuvenating his hat by means of a fluid sold by barbers in bottles, instead of having it blocked by his hatter every two or three days at a cost of half a dollar for each treatment. The new method imparts luster but leaves an indistinct odor, by which the economizer can easily be detected. They tell a piece of fiction about a fellow noted among a lot of swells for his devices for living showily at a low cost. The tale runs that he called on a beautiful young actress with a distant view to getting eventually so near to her as to marry. At the end of the evening and his departure she lifted his gloved hand within a foot of her dainty nose, sniffed at it, and exclaimed: "Ah, benzine!" Then she brought her nasal tester close to his lapels and remarked: "Naptha!" Finally she smelt of his glossy hat and handed it to him with the parting criticism: "Oh, stovepipe polish!" He did not call again. *New York Letter to the Buffalo Express.*

Pagan Myo, on the bank of the Irrawaddy, just above Minla, and now in possession of the British troops, is the ancient capital of Burmah and in ruins. It extends for two miles along the river and is choked with jungle. Its pagodas are almost countless, and one of them ranks next to the famous Taj Manal. The neighboring hills are dotted with ruined pagodas razed by the hill tribes (who are not Buddhists) for the sake of the gold and silver images of Cautama buried beneath each when it was founded.

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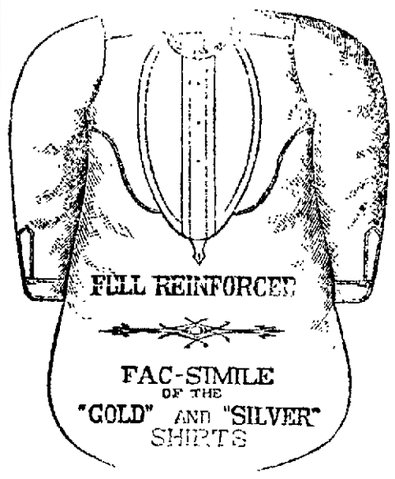

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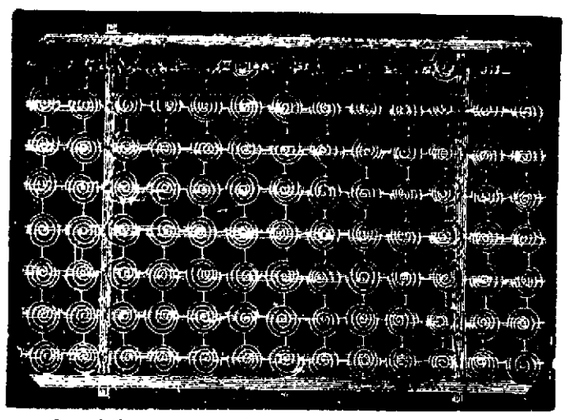

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Yours truly,
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June 12-tf

JOHN H. OGDEN,

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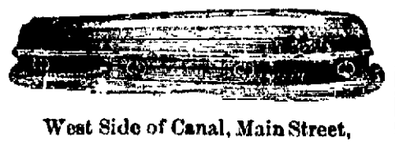

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